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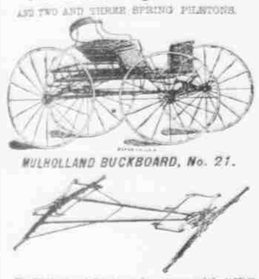

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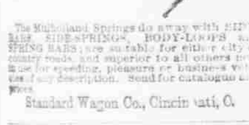

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THEN AND NOW.

I was young in those days, oh, my darling!
With tiny fair heads at my knee;
We were young in the sweet summer weather,
On warm, golden sands by the sea;
Yet there, in the sweet, solemn twilight,
A dream came to me.

The small heads on pillows were lying,
And bright eyes were dark in eclipse;
The gay crimson poppies of dreamland
Were pressed to the innocent lips,
And you, on the wet sands, were watching
Dim phantoms of ships.

I thought, as they passed like a vision,
And softly sailed out in the night,
How swiftly the years would glide onward
And bear the wee ones from our sight,
And leave us but grave men and women,
To struggle and fight.

I heard the soft words of the lovers—
The old words that ever are new;
The dear home was dreary and empty,
Save, darling, for me and for you.
But I crept to your heart in my weeping,
So tried and so true.

I am old in these days, oh, my darling!
Too old for the world and its ways;
I sit all alone in the twilight,
And watch the oak logs as they blaze.
"She's growing so old, the dear mother!"
The sweet daughter says.

My darling, the home nest is empty;
I watched every bird as it flew;
The whole world is empty and dreary,
Bereft of the one love so true.
I weep with no strong heart to lean on,
And long, dear, for you.
—[Boston Transcript.

WASHINGTON DEAD BEATS.

How They Trap the Unwary Stranger at the Capital.

"I have just returned from a trip to Washington," he continued, "but my last trip beats anything I have ever seen. I did not know that there were so many tramps and dead beats in the country.

"I had scarcely finished registering at Willard's when a man in the last stages of intoxication rolled up against me and claimed my acquaintance. He was so changed that I did not at first recognize him. His face was bloated, his eyes bloodshot, his clothing dirty and everything about him stamped him as a drunkard's at.

"I recognized him as a man I had met a few years ago—a young man of promise then, but with too great a fondness for Washington whisky and gambling. I gave him a dollar and hurried away upstairs to my room.

"I had been there half an hour when there was a knock at my door, and in response to my summons a decently-dressed man walked in. I did not know him from Adam. He apologized for disturbing me at that hour—it was after eleven o'clock—and said that he had met me with Colonel So-and-so the last time I was in town. He saw my name in the register down stairs and thought he would call to pay his respects.

"Curious to learn why he wanted to pay his respects to a comparative stranger, I did not follow my first impulse and kick him out of the room.

"After making a few perfunctory inquiries about affairs in New York, he came to the main point. As I might have known, it was my money he wanted. I forget just how he worded his request, but his embarrassment, which I believe he said was temporary, was caused by the failure of the mails to bring an expected remittance. Twenty-five dollars would help him out. His manner was perfectly cool, and one might have imagined that I had asked him to do me a favor.

"I told him, however, that I was short of funds, and I kept all my money in New York. He waved his hand and said:

"'Oh, it's of no consequence.'

"On my arrival here a few days ago I found a draft on me from this man for $28. He said in a note that he owed a bill for furniture, and he should take it as a favor if I would take up the draft and allow him to pay for it by some service he might be able to render me in the future.

"I met hundreds like him. They dress pretty well, and the majority of them have seen better days.

"It is wonderful how quickly they spot a stranger. They do not wait for an introduction, but throw themselves in your way and begin conversation at the slightest provocation. They have many ingenious ways, and have reduced the art of deadbeatism down to a science. They could give the most experienced bunco man points.

"If I was asked once I was asked fifty times for a 'temporary loan,' and, what's more remarkable, none of the amounts requested, with the exception noted, exceeded $10.

"What makes these Washington dead beats more dangerous is their frequent disguises. Their former position in many cases gives them a sort of hold on members and senators, and they are received in places where the professional swindler would not dare show his face.

"Senator Smith may introduce you to one of these persons without thinking of or really knowing his true character, and before you have been in conversation long he will strike you for a loan. His story is always plausible, and meeting him as you do you generally come down.

"I have paid for my experience."—[Philadelphia Times.

Snubbing the Intrusive Beau.

He (to lady in street car): "Pardon me, but will you not tell me at what corner you get out?"

She: "That is unnecessary; but I can tell you at which you get out, and that is the next one."

Strange to say, the prophecy is verified within two minutes.

Elderly masher (to lady also in street car): "Excuse me, but will you not allow me the honor of your acquaintance?"

She (after deliberate survey, speaking very clearly and distinctly): "Sir, your mistake in addressing me is remarkable, inasmuch as your age entitles you to more discrimination."

Masher rapidly disappears over rear platform amid suppressed but general enthusiasm.

Third masher (to third lady on street): "Will you not allow me to join in your walk?"

She: "Certainly, until I meet a policeman."

A curious and sudden purpose leads the masher down a side street.—[Judge.

That's So!

It isn't much of a dog that can't make a man go mad by biting him.

TOUCHING STORY OF DEVOTION.

A Soldier's Noble Loyalty to His Erring Wife—Healing a Broken Heart.

A decrepit little old man stood on Broadway down near Trinity Church trying to sell lead pencils, but had luck attended his enterprise, and finally disheartened he fell back from the roadway's edge and leaned against the iron rails that inclose the historic old churchyard.

And the old man cried. His antique hat was down over his eyes, and hurrying passers-by did not notice his grief, but he sobbed loud enough at last as he edged off of Broadway and around into the narrow lane of Rector street.

A stock-broker's attention was attracted then, and the weeping old man was accosted. He had no story to tell, he said, and wanted to go his way unquestioned, but Wall street curiosity is not so readily to be waved aside, and the broker in the end elicited the tale that he had demanded.

It was a rather strange story, and it was sad enough to make that broker open his purse.

The poor disconsolate old fellow was a Southerner. He was in the prime of life, a husband and a father, when the Rebellion broke out, and he, in devotion to his State, marched into the field for the Confederacy.

Before the war was over he lay in a prison, and afterward was in a hospital for months at death's door.

The fortunes of war had shut off communication with home, the village where that home had been was in ashes, the site of a battlefield. But as soon as he was free he hurried to his native State seeking tidings of wife and children.

The boy and the girl of his household were dead; the wife—their mother—a worse fate than death had claimed her. She was changed. Those who knew the woman told of her coquetry with a man of money and position—a man who, though not brave enough to wear the blue, had come to the South in the Union Army's van.

He was a New Yorker, and finally he had borne the ingrate wife away to the North in his company, she avowing herself his wife, her first husband, she insisted, having fallen on the battlefield.

When the husband heard this story he, too, started North. Four years he searched this city and this State over.

In one particular he disbelieved the tale that he had heard South; he could not accept as true the assertion that his wife had wilfully wronged him; he believed that she had really thought him dead; nor would he put his faith in the story that aught but a sacred marriage ceremony had given her to this second husband.

At the end of four years his quest was rewarded. And he found that the Southern gossips had spoken truly. When he ventured to seek her presence she spurned him.

This was fifteen years and more ago—years that brought no brightness to the old soldier; that had a change of fortune for the misled woman.

A year ago her rich husband died. She was left penniless, cast adrift on the world. Somehow the news got to the ears of the husband working on a far Southern farm, recognized by all as a mental wreck, and he scraped together a few dollars and hurried to the city again.

He was still in love with the erring wife, anxious to take her back, full of faith that if he and she could again be reunited that no word of evil, that her prosperity would attend him, and that a happy home life was certain. He didn't find her. She was dead.

Only a few days ago he learned this. Then his aim was to add a few more dollars to his hoarded pittance, and have her coffin taken from this town's Potter's Field to the grave in neighborhood where she spent her innocent maidenhood, where she was happy ere the glitter of gold came to tempt her. But his pencils wouldn't sell; he was heart-broken, despondent, weary of life.

The stock-broker who heard this story has no wife; some men have called him heartless. But he acted like a mortal all heart now—he put more money in that poor old fellow's hand than the selling of lead pencils in months on months would have produced.

And the recipient of this largess was a new man in a moment; his last dream will be realized.—[New York Times.

Sweeping a Room.

In sweeping a room a few simple rules are all that are needed.

Let all ornaments, small toilet articles, and the like be placed on the bed, and that entirely covered with a sheet. It is well to have sweeping covers of unbleached cotton sheeting, large enough to drape each piece of furniture as cannot conveniently be removed from the room.

All chairs, ottomans, light tables, etc., should be dusted and set in the hall or an adjoining room. Loop up curtains and draperies so that they will clear the floor. Have rugs or mats removed first, and shaken in the open air.

Shut the doors and raise the windows, unless the weather should be exceptionally cold. In that case the airing may be deferred until the sweeping is finished.

Sweep from one side of the room, leaving a space into which to push the furniture, as that opposes the progress of the broom. Leave nothing unmoved that can be moved, and see that no corner is allowed to harbor dust or fluff.

Drive the dust into the middle of the room, gather into a dustpan, and bestow at once into the fire. Let the dust settle thoroughly before "setting to rights" is begun.

Wipe off door panels and other woodwork first. A square yard of cheesecloth neatly hemmed makes the best duster. It is soft and easily washed, and has the added merit of cheapness.

Rub windows and mirrors, brush off picture frames, and wash marble mantels or slabs.

Replace the rugs, uncover the furniture, dust it carefully, and restore the ornaments to their place, first observing whether they are clean. Last, bring in the furniture from outside.

In rooms which are matted instead of carpeted, it is well after sweeping to go over the floor with a cloth moistened in salt water. It removes dust that has escaped the broom, and gives gloss and freshness to the matting.

It should also be borne in mind that in sweeping it is always the part of prudence to closely investigate corners and crevices with a whisk brush. Surprisingly large gleamings of dirt will generally be found even in a room that by the casual observer would be pronounced entirely clean.

Twin Blessings.

A gentleman who was present at Nelson Court recently related the following to us:

The efficient sheriff was wanted in court, but could not be found, although diligent search was made for him.

After a time, however, he put in his appearance, and leaning over the bar, whispered something to one of the legal fraternity, whereupon that gentleman arose and informed the court that the sheriff had just been presented with twins by his wife, and moved that his Honor make an appropriation for them.

The Judge turned to the clerk, and instructed him to enter an appropriation of ten dollars each for them.—[Lynchburg Virginian.

WASHINGTON AT MORRISTOWN.

The Hero Rebukes Excitement Under Alarming Circumstances—His Irish Cook, and the Way in Which She Made a Good Dinner When Provisions Were Scarce.

Morristown, N. J., is a town of about 6,000 population, lying among the Orange Mountains, within 34 miles of New York.

It is a very old town, having been founded about the year 1700, and its streets are lined with wide-spreading elms, whose great gnarled trunks remind one of the trees of New Haven.

It was here that Washington had his headquarters during a great part of the Revolutionary war, and the old tavern where he was initiated into the mysteries of Freemasonry has been lately moved to the foot of the hills on which his army was encamped, and it is now being fitted up for a country boarding house. It was in this hotel that Washington, Hamilton, and Tilghman had their offices.

They tell a story of Washington's coolness in time of danger which reminds one much of the stories told of Grant in this regard.

It was at a dinner at this hotel. The meal was over and a number of the younger officers were discussing the wine and walnuts in the dining-room, when an alarm that the British were coming was given. One of the guests became very much excited and rushed out into the entry and yelled:

"Where's the General? Where's the General?"

Washington was coming down the stairs at the time. He met the young man, heard his excited story, and in moderate tones said:

"Be quiet, young man, be quiet."

Washington's headquarters were afterward in a fine brick mansion located on a hill near the village, and having an outlook over a large part of the surrounding country. This is now kept in the same style as it was during his occupancy. It is filled with the furniture of colonial days and has many of the relics of Washington and other colonial statesmen.

Not long ago the Directors of the headquarters were very anxious to get a cooking kettle, such as was used at the time of the Revolution, and they hunted everywhere within a range of 100 miles, but in vain. At last they found one under their very noses. It belonged to an old lady of Morristown, and she very kindly gave it to them.

They received it in the afternoon and too late to take it to the headquarters. They prized it so highly that fearing that something might happen to it they deposited it that night in a bank vault, and the next day took it out and hung it upon the crane in the old-fashioned chimney.

Speaking of Washington's cooking, during a large part of his residence at Morristown money was very scarce and good victuals no less so. Washington's housekeeper was an Irish woman, a Mrs. Thompson. She came to the General one day and said that she had nothing but the ordinary soldiers' rations left.

Upon Washington's telling her that he had no money she asked for an order for six bushels of salt, with which she said she wanted to preserve fresh beef. The salt was given to her, and the next day Washington's table was supplied with a meal fit for a king.

The Irishwoman was sent for, and Washington told her that she had done wrong in expending her own money for his food, and that he was not sure that he could repay her. She then told him that she had sold her salt for provisions, and that as salt was worth $8 a bushel she had done very well with it.—[Cleveland Leader.

How To Dress Healthfully.

The science of Hygiene may be looked upon as the outcome of the present century.

It is true that the ancient Greeks and Romans were good sanitarians, and that the Hebrew compiled the finest code of sanitary laws which has ever been made; but, during the Middle Ages, all this valuable knowledge was all weed to lie shut up in books.

Had the Bible been properly studied those terrible epidemics which decimated Europe could never have happened; yet, so great was the popular ignorance on the subject, that the Jews, whose obedience to the Biblical laws saved them from many diseases, were, on this very account, accused of causing the diseases by witchcraft.

The present century has witnessed a revival of the science of health, and health knowledge was never so widely distributed among the people as at the present time, when sanitarians are making every effort to increase it, and to render it popular.

In past times the unhealthiness of dress in certain of its forms was not understood, and it is not surprising that there was no revolt against them. At present, on the contrary, fashion's sins against health are well understood by sanitarians, who are using their best endeavors to make the devotees of fashion understand them also, so that there is every hope that the higher intellect will gradually succeed in making dress truly beautiful, which it cannot be without at the same time being thoroughly healthy, for health and beauty go hand in hand.

In order to attain this, dress must be regarded from a physiological as well as artistic standpoint, and a little study soon enables one to see that the two are not only congenial, but are interdependent. One need not go to the extremes that some of the dress reformers urge, and wear ugly, unbecoming things, nor put them upon their children; all this is as far wrong in one direction as the bad, unhealthful dressing is wrong in another.

The dress should be protecting, becoming, and so planned that every movement of the body shall be free and graceful, and this may be obtained, if we will only give thought and care to the subject, and regard it as one of the essentials of proper and correct living; and also take into consideration the influence it will have on the health of so many in the future.

Pour Prendre Congé.

A young lady from Tennessee, a cousin of the late President Polk, visited friends not many miles from St. Paul.

Her relationship with the deceased President was generally commented on during her stay.

Her visit ended, and, as is customary, she made her parting calls. Among others, she called at the house of a young lady who failed to fall in love with the young lady from Tennessee, and, finding the lady of the house out, she left her card.

The envious young lady on returning home picked up the card, and scanning it said:

"She does try to put on lots of airs, simply because she's related to a President. Just think of it, P. P.'s cousin."—[St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

A Dutiful Daughter.

The pretty maiden fell overboard, and her lover leaned over the side of the boat as she rose to the surface, and said:

"Give me your hand."

"Please ask pape," she said, as she sank for the second time.

A QUEER LITTLE RAILROAD.

What an Association of Illinois Farmers Have Done To Carry Their Freight and Themselves.

There is a little narrow gauge railroad in central Illinois which is rather amusing.

It runs through a rich farming country and is owned and managed by wealthy farmers. The conductors, engineers, and brakemen are farmers' sons, who have grown weary of raising cattle and corn, and who have taken to "railroading" as a relief.

The various stations along the line of this little railroad are of no consequence whatever, except to their scores or more of inhabitants and to the farmers of the neighborhood.

A train starts from each end of the road every morning after breakfast, runs to the opposite end of the road by dinner time, returns again for tea, and ties up for the night.

As there is no telegraph line connected with the road, nobody at any of the stations knows when a train is coming until it arrives in sight. As the rails are laid on the prairie on the flat prairie, and as no grade exists from one end of the road to the other, the tall grass has an awkward habit of getting under the wheels and stopping the train. Not infrequently, also, the light rails spread apart and the cars run off the track, and go tumbling along on the virgin prairie.

Whenever a little accident of this kind occurs, the engineer, conductor, brakemen and passengers jump to the ground and lift the cars into place again.

The passengers ride in a car reserved for them in the rear of a long line of freight cars. Half of this car is partitioned off in order that it may also serve for carrying mail bags, express matter, and baggage.

Not infrequently passengers walk into a village ahead of the train and announce that the cars will follow them in an hour or two, providing they can be kept on the track long enough.

Sometimes a cowboy lays gets stalled on some one of the several gentle hills along the line. The trainmen thereupon quietly wait until the other engine appears. Then the two engines draw the train up the hill.

Notwithstanding the oddities which exist in the management of this little railroad, it hauls large quantities of freight, and is making money for its stockholders.—[Chicago News.

Sheriff John's Greatest Trial.

The greatest trial that Sheriff John ever had to undergo was when a young man was convicted of murder and sentenced to death. It looked very much like a case of self-defense, and John took that view of it.

After court adjourned he tried to ease his mind by thrashing three of the jurors. The other nine were prudent enough to hide out, and thus the peace of the community was to a degree undisturbed.

As the day set for the execution approached, John grew desperate and gloomy. He spent every afternoon sitting in the jail talking with his prisoner, who at that time was the only inmate. The jail stood in a lonely place, and at that season of the year, mid-summer, was not visible from any house, on account of the foliage of intervening trees.

As the two sat there with the door wide open, the prisoner frequently remarked that it would be easy to make a successful break for liberty.

"You could do it powerful easy," sensed Sheriff John. "You could get clean out of town before I could raise the alarm, because I am lame, and sh couldn't be surprised at any time I had a fit. Likely as not if you should take a run the excitement would prostrate me for an hour or two. Then you would get to your uncle's, you know, and he would put you on a horse, and you would go through the hill country and get to the mountains. Why, you'd get off, dead certain."

Then the prisoner would puff away at his pipe and go off into a brown study.

Two days before the time for the execution Sheriff John told the condemned man that he would go down town and get some tobacco.

"I'll leave the door open so you can get the fresh air," he said, with downcast eyes, and then he went off whistling merrily. He was gone an hour, and when he returned the prisoner was in his usual place.

"Well, of all the big fools you are the biggest!"

Then he locked the door, and sadly and slowly made his way homeward.

The day before the one appointed for the hanging a pardon came, and the happy sheriff hugged every man, woman and child he met on the main street, without regard to race or color. In fact, his jubilation was so noisy and covered so much territory that the recipient of the pardon was almost entirely forgotten.—[Atlanta Constitution.

Farmers Can Raise Their Own Trout.

It is much easier, says Seth Green, to stock a stream than to raise fish in ponds, because the young fish will take care of themselves much better than anyone can take care of them, and if they are protected from danger until they are about forty-five days old—which is about the time the fish culturist takes charge of them—until they are ready to feed, they are then tolerably able to look out for themselves.

In stocking a stream with trout, the young fish should be taken to its headwaters, or put into the springs and little rivulets which empty into it. As they grow larger, they will gradually settle down stream, and run up again to the headwaters in the fall and winter to spawn.

When putting fish into a stream, do not put them suddenly into water much warmer than that of the vessel in which they have been transported. They will not be so likely to be injured by putting them in water a few degrees colder; but try to avoid all sudden changes, and gradually raise or lower the temperature of the water in which you bring them, until it is even with that of the stream in which they are to be placed.

Perhaps, in no branch of fish culture, are the results more immediate, or more apparent, than in restocking streams.—[American Agriculturist.

A Prompt Business Transaction.

An Ohio widow owned a large gravel bank which a certain railroad company was very anxious to secure.

Several propositions were made and rejected, and the President finally sent his private secretary down with instructions to offer up to $14,000.

The young man returned after a couple of days and, when asked how the business had turned out, replied:

"I will accept your offer."

"You?"

"Exactly. I married the widow and own the bank."—[Baltimore Sun.

A Family Man.

There is a man near Griffin who has been married three different times and boasts of having under his roof six different families of children.

His last two wives were widows with children, which makes his home like a young colony of many grades of relationship.

The old man keeps a register of the date of birth, and the family to which they belong.—[Atlanta Constitution.

GETTING EVEN WITH HIM.

The Parson's Bad Hair-Cutting Very Aptly Rebuked—An Improved Crop.

Away down in Maine, in a region where the usages remain as primitive as they are anywhere in the United States, there is an aged parson who performs not only the ordinary clerical duties, preaching to the people of the district and marrying and burying them, but also turns an honest penny by cutting their hair on occasion.

The old parson isn't exactly an artist in this line, and is distressingly absent-minded, but there is no barber anywhere in the neighborhood, and nobody there cares much about a Parker House cut, anyway.

One day 'Lije Jones, an old codger and jack at all trades of the neighborhood, came to the parson to get his hair cut, and the parson, who was evidently meditating too deeply his next Sunday's sermon to note what he was doing, cut the hair in most phenomenally ragged and irregular style.

In some places he had shorn the hair down to the scalp, and in others left it almost untouched, so that when he had finished his absent-minded task his subject's head had a weird and unkempt look that was wonderful to behold.

"What shall I pay ye, parson?" he asked.

"O, come and mow the hazel brush out back of the house to-morrow," said the parson.

When 'Lije got home his wife exclaimed:

"Mercy on me! what you been a-doing?"

"Gittin' my hair cut," said 'Lije.

"Laws a me, if the parson didn't do a purty job this time," said she, "then there ain't no truth in revelation!"

Next day the parson had a funeral to attend to, and when he got home he found the man whose hair he had cut the day before just leaving the place.

He had mowed the hazel bush so that in one spot the tops had just been mowed off, in another it was cut half way down, in another mowed to the ground, and in another torn up by the roots. It was the scriest-looking field that anybody ever saw.

"Why, I declare!" said the parson. "What have you been doing?"

"Mowin' the hazel," said 'Lije.

"Mowin' it? You've been manglin' it," said the parson.

'Lije simply took off his hat, and presented his chaotic crown to the parson's gaze.

"Well, well," said he; "did I do that? Well, come into the house, and I'll cut it for you."

The parson did the best work that he could this time, considering the havoc he had made the day before, and when he had finished 'Lije Jones took up his bush scythe again and—went home.—[Boston Record.

Lucky Black Cats.

"Get a black cat to like you, though, and you can tackle anything on earth and make it go," says a person of experience, whose words are reported in the Chicago Mail.

"I'll bet that the men who have made big fortunes out of nothing had a black cat in the house. Yes, sir.

"I knew a young fellow who was in love—in over his head—and didn't know enough to play it easy. It was his first offense, and he wasn't posted. His girl was a thousand miles away, and he used to write her letters—three of 'em would make a book.

"One evening a black cat walked into his office just like he owned the place, and sized up everybody. Then it came to my young lover and just climbed up on his knee while he was writing, cuddled down and commenced to purr. It was an operatic cat, and sang like a prima donna. It kind of pleased the young fellow, and he petted it.

"After that it used to come around and sit on his knee every evening, while he wrote to his girl, and the way that girl warmed up was amazing. She was sort of indifferent before, but she became terribly affectionate as soon as the black cat came into the game. But the blamed young clown didn't do anything for the cat but pet it. A cat can't live on getting its back stroked, so it left one day and didn't come back. Well, the girl froze again and married the man who figures in the novels—A. Nother.

"This is a true story. I'll swear to it. But if you're charitable, you won't ask me how I know it, 'cause I'm a little tender about it yet.

"There's a saloon over on West Madison street that I noticed was for sale about a year ago. It didn't seem to catch on—a queer thing for a saloon, too. Anyway, it didn't prosper, and it looked pretty dingy.

"Somebody bought it after awhile, and it's got to be a regular mint. Why? Just pass along there any day and you'll see a black cat climbing around in the window, over the bottles of extra dry, or street hed out on the cigar case taking a snooze.

"The proprietor told me that the cat walked in the third day he had the place, and that good luck came in with it and just settled down on everything. He wouldn't let go of that cat for thousands. Why, I believe that if the bartender tried to knock down an honest dollar in that house the cat would give him away. I do, by jingo!"

Healing Harmonies.

The power of music has always been looked on as very great, but a new use has been found for it.

A Spanish recruit in Havana was stricken down by fever and completely paralyzed.

All efforts to arouse him were in vain. The doctors pinched him, stuck pins in him, tried a battery on him, but he paid no attention to the tortures which usually bring a man to his senses.

When all other means had failed, music was tried as a last resort. A countryman was engaged to play him a few old tunes every day on a string instrument.

Gradually he recovered command of his muscles and before many days was able to throw a quoit at the head of the musician. A week saw him fully restored.

How To Treat Mrs. Socrates.

Half a century ago one of our former meek and harmless citizens had a virago for a wife. Being asked how he was able to live with her, he answered:

"I have no trouble. When she says 'yes' I say 'yes.' When she says it is cold I say 'yes, mother, it is cold.' Often she woke me upin dark and stormy nights and would say: 'Just see how bright the moon and stars are.' I always said 'yes.' She would then turn over perfectly satisfied, go to sleep, and be happy.

Many a husband can learn a lesson from this example.—[Palmer (Mass.) Journal.

Two Ways of Regarding the Doctor.

A physician of large experience remarked the other day that when he began the practice of medicine he was worried because people put so little confidence in him and now he was troubled because they trusted his judgment so implicitly.

He seemed to think that to be thought infallible was far more burdensome than to have one's fallibility emphasized as in his younger days.

He now recognizes the limitations of medical science.—[Boston Advertiser.

APPETIZERS.

With Their Little Hatchets.

One of the sanitary squad of the police force was up Mullet street the other day when an old gray-headed citizen accosted him with:

"Maybe you like to catch some pad boys, eh?"

"If I see any bad boys I shall certainly catch them," replied the officer.

"I catch some for you now."

"Where?"

The old man beckoned him into the side gate and around the house. In the back yard were four cherry trees loaded with the red fruit, and in the branches of every tree was a boy from 8 to 12 years of age. Guarding the trees were two dogs, and that they were anxious for boy-meat was plainly shown by their actions.

"When did you catch 'em?" asked the officer.

"Six hours ago. If you doan' want 'em I guess I'll leave 'em up till night. If some boys like cherries it vhas too badt to pring 'em down before he vhas full."

The offic

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - OCTOBER 15, 1886.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, of York.

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR,
R. BRUCE RICKETTS, of Luzerne.

FOR SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM J. BRENNEN, Allegheny.

FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE,
MAXWELL STEVENSON, Philad'a.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
THOMAS COLLINS,

FOR ASSEMBLY:
DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, Johnstown.
JOHN S. RHEY, Ebensburg.

FOR PROTHONOTARY:
H. A. SHOEMAKER, Ebensburg.

FOR REGISTER AND RECORDER:
CELESTINE J. BLAIR, Ebensburg.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY:
H. G. ROSE, Johnstown.

FOR HOUSE HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JACOB SHAFER, Allegheny Twp.

MR. MANNING, Secretary of the Treasury, returned to Washington on Tuesday last and is apparently in the enjoyment of excellent health. He will remain in office preparing his biannual report until Congress meets at the beginning of December, but what course he will take after that will depend entirely upon his then physical condition.

THE memory of Father Matthew, the world renowned apostle of temperance in Ireland, is still devotedly cherished by his warm-hearted countrymen. A dispatch from Cork says that on Sunday last five thousand members of the League of the Cross, a total abstinence society, paraded through the streets of that city to celebrate the anniversary of his birth. They were accompanied by bands of music, and sang Irish, French and American national airs. Although the rain was falling, twenty thousand people viewed the parade.

EVERY one familiar with the history of the civil war remembers the bull-dog fighting character of General Corse, who, after his terrific fight with General Hood's rebel troops in defense of Allatoona, sent the following dispatch to General Sherman, who had started a force to rescue him from his perilous position: "I have lost a cheek-bone and an ear, but I can lick all hell yet."—Last week President Cleveland appointed this brave soldier and stiff Democrat to the comfortable position of postmaster at Boston. No man ever better deserved to have his merits recognized, even tho' the act has been long delayed.

THE great need of the State, says the Scranton *Truth*, an independent Republican paper, is not high-sounding constitutional amendments, but men in executive, legislative, judicial and other positions who will see that the existing articles are properly enforced in the letter and spirit intended by the framers of the Constitution as it stands to-day. The people too often permit themselves to be duped at the polls by fellows who are ready to promise to pull down the moon if need be in order to get elected to office, and whose profuse promises before election are only equaled by the shortness of memory with which they seem to be afflicted afterward. Men are needed as candidates for important offices who have respect for their own promises and professions, and who will not stoop so low as to seek position under false pretenses.

Up to last Tuesday evening the Republican Congressional conference of this district, which re-assembled at Somerset on Wednesday of last week, had not succeeded in making a nomination. If its members can't agree upon a candidate they had better abdicate their power and request the Republican State Committee to complete the job for them. They have a late precedent for adopting this course in the action of the Republican conference in the Crawford, Mercer and Butler district. Cooper's committee can dispose of the wrangle in less than an hour, but as at least three of the candidates have, or ought to have, a very decided impression in regard to what the State committee would do, they will be certain to repudiate any proposition of that kind if it should be offered in the conference.

THE Democrats in the Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene district have at last arrived at the conclusion that they can afford to run two candidates for Congress, Gilbert T. Rafferty, of Pittsburg, and ex-Lieutenant Governor John Latta, of Greensburg. Both of these gentlemen are now in the field, each claiming to be the regularly nominated candidate, Rafferty basing his claim upon the fact that *five* of the *nine* original conferrees voted for his nomination, although it was subsequently repudiated by each of the three Democratic County Committees, as well as by nearly all the Democratic papers in the district, and Latta resting his claim upon a unanimous nomination early last week by the *nine* conferrees elected by each of the three counties. This double headed arrangement will surely terminate in the defeat of both Rafferty and Latta and the election of McCullough, the Republican nominee, although Mr. Latta, when he was in Pittsburg at the close of last week, assured Chauncey F. Black that there was no doubt about his election. A candidate, however, is always a poor judge of results, and Latta's wish is doubtless father to his thought. It is a humiliating spectacle to see a strong Democratic district thus imperilled at least, if not absolutely lost, through personal rivalries and local dissensions. A heavy responsibility rests somewhere for this blunder which is worse than a crime.

A DISPATCH was sent from Clearfield last week to the Philadelphia *Press* and published in that paper on Saturday morning in which it was falsely, wilfully and maliciously charged that when Chauncey F. Black was at Bellefonte on the Wednesday previous he said in a conversation with some of his friends: "There are 250,000 Knights of Labor in Pennsylvania, and I will get three-fourths of them; the arrangement has been made and Beaver's managers can't get them away from me." Mr. Black was in Pittsburg on Saturday and in a dispatch to the editor of the *Press* pronounced the charge to be "a pure lie," that it contained "not a syllable of truth, nor was there any pretext whatever for the falsehood." He also telegraphed to Mr. Hensel, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, that "the story printed in the *Press* is a pure fabrication from the first word to the last." Chauncey F. Black has never been suspected of being a fool, but the author of this lying Clearfield dispatch assumes that he is just that kind of man when he charges him with boasting to a company of his friends in Bellefonte that "arrangements had been made by which he (Black) would get the votes of three-fourths of all the Knights of Labor in the State." Even if such an "arrangement" had been made Black would not be silly enough to boast about it, and thereby array the Knights of Labor solidly against him. This organization is non-political, and the candidate who is stupid enough to declare that he has arranged with them for their votes would commit an act of political suicide. Chauncey F. Black is not engaged in any such foolhardy enterprise in the present campaign.

THE motion for a new trial made by the counsel of the seven Chicago Anarchists, Spies, Parsons, Fielden, Schwab, Engel, Fischer and Lingg, who were convicted in August of the murder of seven police officers of that city by throwing a bomb into their midst one night early in the summer when they were about to disperse an Anarchist meeting, was overruled on yesterday week by Judge Gary. The motion for a new trial had been elaborately argued some weeks before by the counsel for the prisoners and the District Attorney in opposition. Spies, Fischer and Lingg occupied all of Thursday afternoon session of the court in denouncing the unfair manner of their trial, defending their revolutionary notions and inveighing against the present organization of society. They were followed on Friday by Parsons and Fielden, each of whom spoke at great length and occupied the whole of the day. On Saturday the Judge sentenced the seven defendants named above to be executed on the 3d of December, and Neebe, the remaining defendant, to imprisonment in the penitentiary for fifteen years. An appeal will be taken by the prisoner's counsel to the Supreme Court of the State, with but slight prospect, we think, of reversing the judgment of the lower court.—The trial was one of the most notable that has ever taken place in this country and was watched with great interest everywhere from its beginning until its close. Its termination is a stern notice to Anarchists in other cities than Chicago that if they sow the whirlwind they will surely reap the storm.

IT is very apparent that Thomas V. Cooper, Chairman of the Republican State Committee is badly scared. He doesn't boast about big majorities in the State as he always did in former campaigns. He is now sending out letters to the Chairmen of the Republican County Committees throughout the State, inquiring into the condition of the party in each county, the number of votes the Prohibitionists are likely to poll, and what proportion of them will be drawn from the Republican party.—He closes his letter with the following words: "In conclusion, we are going to elect our ticket this year, but we're not going to have a walk-over. Don't make any mistakes on this score. Unless the several county chairmen take extraordinary steps to wake up the people and get out the whole vote, our margin will be unsatisfactorily narrow. This is our candid opinion from the inside. The question of a majority or no majority, or of a large majority or a small majority, is a matter entirely for the several county chairmen to determine." This is singing very small by the official head of the grand old party in a State in which Blaine two years ago had a majority of eighty thousand votes. The people are doing a powerful amount of thinking just now and will give expression to their thoughts by their votes.

As was universally anticipated, when the Congressional conferees in the Crawford, Mercer and Butler district failed after repeated efforts to make a nomination and referred the disagreement to the Republican State Committee for final decision, that body at its meeting in Philadelphia on Wednesday of last week nominated W. B. Roberts, one of the oil millionaires of Titusville, in Crawford county. Roberts was one of the three contestants for the nomination before the Congressional conference and had been Quay's candidate at the Republican State Convention for Congressman-at-large, but was defeated by Osborne, the present member. Quay wanted him nominated at the State Convention in order to bleed him freely during the present campaign. His nomination by the State Committee will enable Quay and Cooper to demand and receive from him a most liberal donation. The selection of Roberts by the Committee affords another instructive illustration of the potent influence of money in political affairs. What will be the outcome to the best interests of the country of this domination of the power of wealth in controlling and dictating Congressional nominations, is not a difficult question to answer

GOVERNOR PATTISON, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch*, is still laboring under the conviction that the State Constitution means something and it is intimated that he thinks it may mean that certain railroad magnates are guilty of conspiracy and liable to criminal prosecution. Mr. Pattison may feel that he is out of politics, but he is still the chief executive officer of the State.

Black at Pittsburg.

An immense Democratic meeting was held at Pittsburg on last Saturday evening, which was addressed by Chauncey F. Black and other speakers. Among other things Mr. Black said:

Gen. Beaver does not want to discuss this canvass upon our State issues. I do not think that a Federal Congress would send Gen. Beaver a tariff bill to sign if he were elected. Fortunately, we have a good, cool, clear-headed Democrat down in Washington who will do all the signing. I am not going to follow Gen. Beaver into his tariff question: I stand here to-night to rebuke the party which Gen. Beaver represents for its attempt to draw the attention of our people from our State questions, from the affairs of a State that is greater than the British Empire under Queen Elizabeth, a State able to pour out armies whose very tread would shake the earth. Think of the vast interests; think of the fireside rights for which the State must care and tell me if we have not enough to engage our very best thought and intelligence. Why do they attempt to evade the question at issue in the great State of Pennsylvania? Simply because they cannot and dare not face us.

There are two main issues before us in the canvass. First, the enforcement of the State Constitution; second, the necessities and the rights of labor. In speaking of the grievances you had or fancied you had, you were told to call around and talk it over with the capitalist, and they would try and adjust matters. I come to you to-night with a different story altogether, and I want to make no secret of it. I have put it down in black and white in my letter of acceptance, so that every man in the State may call me down if I fail hereafter. [Applause.] Neither Gen. Beaver, myself nor any other man in this great State can tell, without studying the question, exactly what labor wants. You don't know precisely yourselves. I mean the specific measures of legislation calculated to give the speediest relief. But there is one grand thing you do want.—You want a friendly legislature and a friendly Governor. [A voice—that's so.] Instead of telling you, as Gen. Beaver told you, to call around and let the capitalists talk the matter over with you, I tell you to night to take care of yourselves. Maintain your organizations.—Put at the head of them your most intelligent men. If you can't find them in your own ranks, hire them, as the great railroads and corporations do whenever they want to carry their point. Go up to the polls and vote for your own interests and for your own friends. You don't need to be afraid that your employers will discharge you for doing so. There is no excuse in Pennsylvania for violence. You have been robbed, you have been plundered and grossly abused, and it is your own fault, because you didn't use the power you possessed. [A voice—You bet you are right.] I ask you to read my letter of acceptance, and then read that of General Beaver. If you think that the man who is presented to you by the bosses, and as the representative of the corporations, is the best man for your interest, then vote for him. On the other hand, if you think that men who were elected on the reform ticket of 1882, and who have been part and parcel of that administration, and who have tried to wrest from the corporations some of their stolen privileges, then vote the Democratic ticket. If the Democratic party polls its full vote, with the assistance of the non-partisan vote, we will be successful as certain as the sun will shine to-morrow. Let every Democrat go to the polls and do his duty and there will be no chance for a failure to elect the ticket. There are no differences in the Democratic party. We may have our own little party quarrels, but we always adjust them before election day. Let it be so now, and we will go on triumphantly to victory.

There is one word I wish to say before closing. I found as I came into your city a copy of an organ published here. I wish to say that that organ is sadly given to lying. They published a story that was manufactured in their office here, for there is not in Clearfield county a man who would dare to publish or write a lie like this. It says that I stated in a speech that I had made arrangements with the Knights of Labor, and that I was to receive the support of the Knights of Labor. I have only to say that never before to-night in a public speech have I made use of the phrase "the Knights of Labor," except on one occasion when, by special request, I addressed an assembly of Knights of Labor in my native town. I know full well that the Knights of Labor is a non-political organization, and the wise men who are at the head of it would resent such an imputation as that they would degrade it by dragging it into partisan politics. The published story is a falsehood, or in the language used up in the mountains where I was born, it is a bald-headed lie out of the whole cloth. I thank you for your kind attention.

A Surprise to Mr. Black.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 10.—During yesterday afternoon a number of Irish-American Blaineites, among them Daniel Kelly, Philip Brady and Joseph Flynn, of Allegheny, and John M'Dermott and James Casey, of Pittsburg, called on Hon. Chauncey F. Black at the Central Hotel. The five gentlemen composed a committee, and Daniel Kelly read the following address:

From an attitude of listless indifference and lethargy which we would fain keep undisturbed until the great contest of 1888, we are aroused by every tie that binds the hearts of our Irish-American countrymen to enter once more into the field of political action.

We enter it to stir into energy, to awaken into existence, thousands of grateful hearts that will be only too proud to show to the people of Pennsylvania their appreciation of your encouraging sympathy and to prove their gratitude to yourself and your immortal ancestor for furthering that cause so dear to every Irish heart—the independence of their native land.

When that cause was in its travail and the malignant slanderers of our people flooded the country with lying misrepresentations, it was at such a time that the glorious eloquence of your illustrious father burnt a torch in defense of our suffering nationality and crushed into silence the enemies of our race.

Following in his footsteps your voice has always asserted itself on the side of right, and, like his, did so at a season when we were most in need of friendly assistance.

The dissensions in our ranks during the Presidential election of 1884, which may or may not be repeated in 1888 (for we will not make any hurried pledges) may have made you suspicious of our friendship, but you will believe us when we assert that whatsoever the result, we go into this fight fearlessly and trustingly, knowing that whichever side bears aloft the standard of our race there surely will be found honor, rectitude and true manhood.

To-day we attach ourselves to your vanguard, and will work unceasingly for your success.

The reform State Government, of which you are a part, and which has very nearly finished its duties alike with glory to itself and honor to the State, could not find a better successor than yourself, and we feel that, leaving party aside, where the vitality of our institutions is concerned for the welfare of our people, no surer guarantee could be demanded than your election to the Gubernatorial chair, not as a Democrat, not as a politician, but as a pure, noble and virtuous citizen. Thus do we know you, and to you, as such, we pledge our individual support.

Mr. Black listened very attentively to each sentence of the address, and then made the following reply:

This reception is so cordial and unexpected that the sentiments of your address most profoundly impress me. I know I am not entitled by reason of descent to the eulogies you have uttered. However, my heart has always cherished the strongest affection and sympathy for the Irish people, and I feel with many that their troubles and sufferings should be ended.

There is an expression in your address which should not be passed in silence, because I cannot acquiesce in its correctness. It is the thought that I ever did or could entertain a suspicion or misgiving of the loyalty and good will of the people of your nationality. It is expressly gratifying to me that on this occasion you, as representatives of the Irish-American voters of Pittsburg who supported Mr. Blaine in the last national contest, return to the fold of the Democracy and tender me your support.

Again I return to your committee and the citizens they represent my heartfelt thanks and assurance that if elected, I shall not forget their generous action.

Convention of County Commissioners.

The convention of county commissioners, which was in session at Harrisburg during last week, expressed itself upon various topics in which all the taxpayers of the State are interested. The committee on uniformity of practice under existing laws submitted a report which, though some portions of it met with considerable opposition, was adopted, as follows:

1. That carriages used for business purposes should not be assessed as pleasure carriages.

2. That under the revenue act of 1885, relative to personal property, that the blanks for taxables to furnish statements be served on every male citizen over the age of 21 years, and every female whom they have reason to believe is the owner of such property taxable.

3. That the present system of taxing occupations in many counties is unjust and inadequate and that the commissioners of the several counties should endeavor to remedy the same as far as lies in their power.

3. That a uniform demand should be made on the commonwealth in the settlement of State taxes for the following credits:

I. The abatement of 5 per cent. allowed for prompt payment within sixty days, as required by the act of 1885.

II. The collection fee as required by said act.

III. All extra expense which was incurred by the counties in assessment and collection of the same.

V. That no assessor should receive pay for attending the polls on election day as assessor.

VI. That the attention of the commissioners of the several counties be called to a more rigid enforcement of the forestry laws, especially to that portion of the same as refers to the protection of forests, acts of 1860, 1869, 1870 and 1879.

The committee on legislation prepared a bill to be presented to the next legislature, the substance of which is contained in the following recommendations:

1. A law for the election of an assessor for three years and two assistants for one year in each voting district, voters to vote for but one assistant assessor.

2. Abolishing the office of jury commissioner, the commissioners, judge and sheriff to do the work.

3. That after 1886 half of the tax collected on money at interest, mortgages, etc., to be retained for county purposes.

4. Repealing the bounty scalp act.

5. Commissioners to pay legal fees and mileage of witness in behalf of the commonwealth where there is a conviction or a plea of guilty entered and in cases where a forfeited recognizance is collected.

6. Fixing mileage at six cents per mile circular.

7. Requiring assessors to revise the transcripts of the next preceding assessment as transmitted to them by the city or county commissioners in April, instead of in June.

8. Fixing commissioners' pay at $3.50 per day and six cents per mile mileage.

9. Compelling turnpike companies to repair bridges.

10. That after April 1, 1888, all property, both real and personal, shall be taxable at the price or value it would sell at a bona fide sale.

The committee on revision of taxes found the matter too vast for settlement in the brief and hurried consultation of a committee meeting and submitted the following very modest report.

Your committee to whom was referred the revision of the tax laws respectfully report that they have had submitted to them by members of the convention numerous resolutions suggesting marked changes in our tax laws—many of which were considered pertinent, and which met with the approval of the committee.

The committee, however, after full debate and mature deliberation, are fully convinced that so vast a subject, and a question requiring so much careful consideration as the revision of our tax laws, cannot be properly treated in the limited time allowed by this convention. That to attempt a revision under the circumstances would be but to provoke a lengthy debate and to but little purpose, and at best would be but an incomplete undertaking.

The committee are further of the opinion that one of the great evils of our present tax system is that it has been tinkered too much, and that there should be a complete revision and a symmetrical system adopted.

The committee, therefore, unite in recommending that a committee be appointed by this convention, whose duty it shall be, after ascertaining from the different boards of commissioners throughout the State their views in writing upon existing evils under our tax laws, to present in proper form to his excellency, the governor, the grievances enumerated, with the request that a competent commissior be appointed to revise the tax system of our commonwealth.

Your committee further recommend that the importance of the commission referred to be urged upon all candidates for the legislature throughout the State.

Cornelius Bixler, Dauphin; Samuel M. Meyers, Lancaster; Wm. J. Burke, Lackawanna; Giles D. Price, Erie; Thomas Mercer, Chester; J. O. Rhoads, Schuylkill; Oliver P. Barton, Juniata; William B. Moyer, Lehigh and F. W. Craighead, Cumberland, were appointed a committee, as suggested in the revision committee's report, to which was referred the report of the committee on general legislation.

Some of the recommendations of the convention will doubtless excite the opposition of the reader; others will be approved. That suggesting the abolition of the office of jury commissioner is a good one and ought to be favorably considered by the legislature. The law creating this office was well meant, but it has failed to accomplish the intention of its authors and it ought to be expunged from the statute books.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Advices from St. Louis, Senegal, state that King Tratzas has been murdered by his nephews.

—A duel has occurred in Thuringia between a military officer and a student, the latter being killed.

—Rupture instantly relieved by the use of the celebrated Fry Truss, for sale at Davison's Drug Store.

—The total coinage at the Mints of the United States during September amounted in value to $5,070,035, including 2,810,100 standard dollars.

—Minister Jackson, on leaving the City of Mexico, was presented by the American colony with a hand-some oil painting and many expressions of friendship.

—Premier de Freycinet has informed his colleagues in the French cabinet that the disputes between the Malagassys and the French in Madagascar are almost settled.

—The Rev. Stout, Wiarton Ont., states: "After being ineffectually treated by seventeen different doctors for Scrofula and blood diseases, I was cured by Burdock Blood Bitters." Write him for proof.

—An explosion of giant powder at the Porter coal mine, near Denver, Colorado, on Tuesday occasioned the death or mortally wounding of three miners. The mine was badly shattered.

—Mr. David Stripe, of Brothersvalley township, who was born and has lived in Somerset county for eighty-eight years, was never in Somerset until Tuesday of last week. He then for the first time saw a court house and judges on the bench.

—My liver was so fearfully disordered and I felt so feeble and languid that I took little interest in anything. Tried all the so-called remedies without relief until I used Parker's Tonic, which effected a permanent cure. David Bash, Little Rock, Ark.

—Lillia Shultz, a bright little girl of 6 yrs. residing with her parents at Trump's Mills, near Williamsport, went up stairs yesterday afternoon to get some matches. On her way down the matches ignited and set fire to her clothes. Before assistance arrived she was so badly burned that she died.

—A citizen of Newton, N. J., noticed his hens standing around a tree on which a grapevine grew gazing upward intently. He looked further, and saw another hen up in the tree picking the grapes from the vine and dropping them down for the fowls on the ground. The citizen is said to be truthful.

—Reports from the tobacco-growing sections of Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina show that the tobacco crop has sustained more injury than was supposed, and that the yield will in some places not be more than 40 per cent. of an average crop. The best fields will not yield more than a two-thirds crop.

—A private letter from Warren, Ark. states that Judge J. M. Bradley, of the Tenth district of Arkansas, is desperately ill of a sickness closely resembling leprosy, the skin having pealed from the entire surface of the body, leaving the raw flesh in a most painful condition. His physicians say they never saw or read of a case similar to his, and grave fears are entertained for his life.

—A Pittsburgh dispatch says: The freight traffic in the west, on the Pennsylvania, Pan Handle, Fort Wayne, and Baltimore & Ohio railroads has increased to such an extent in the last few days that it has caused a blockade. The yards are full of loaded cars waiting to be moved. The companies are unable to do, owing to the scarcity of locomotives, a condition of affairs almost unprecedented in local railroad history.

—Mrs. Alice Tobin, who died in Arcade, N. Y., recently, aged 100 years and 3 months, was a remarkable woman. Until within a month of her death, she retained all of her faculties, and engaged in household duties. Her cheeks were rosy and her step elastic. She never used glasses during her life, and could see to thread even the finest cambric needles. Her mental faculties remained unimpaired up to the very last hour. She was the mother of twelve children.

—Reports from Moorehead, Minn., say that prairie fires are destroying considerable property in that vicinity. Owing to the continued drought and high winds, fires are more frequent and extended than usual. Hawley and Skree townships losses have amounted to nearly $5 000 in grain and buildings. The country between Moorehead and Barnesville is burned over. Large quantities of hay and some wheat stacks were destroyed. Red River is almost dry and it is proposed to dam it below Moorehead and Fargo, and thus secure a supply of water for winter.

—Father Caicote, the priest who killed Mge. Isquierdo, the Bishop of Madrid, Spain, on Palm Sunday, in revenge for having been silenced as a priest, attempted during the progress of his trial to day to read to the court a long narrative of his grievances against the Bishop. The priest was much excited. The court refused to permit a reading of the narrative and ordered the manuscript to be left with the Judge for further consideration. The defense asked for the prisoner's acquittal on the ground that he was not responsible for his actions when he killed the Bishop. The court reserved its decision.

—The State Convention of the County Commissioners met at Harrisburg on Wednesday of last week, about fifty counties being represented by 125 commissioners. Capt. Cyrus Straw, of Luzerne, was made president, with half a dozen vice presidents and secretaries. An address of welcome was made by Hon. David Mumma, to which the chair returned thanks. During the afternoon the subject of legislation, taxation, costs, etc., was discussed, and Governor Pattison, who was extended the courtesy of the floor, warmly defended the new tax law which, he said, brought capital into the State. Committees were appointed on general legislation, uniformity of tax law and revenue of taxes.

—The following handbill was distributed along the line of the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis Railroad for a week before the date mentinned:

To Be Hung.
Pat, Bill, and James Simpson
will be hung at
Marion, Ark., on Friday, September, 3rd.
between 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M.,
for the
Murder of Lee Goldsmith.

The K. C., S. and M. R. R. will sell round trip tickets on this date from Jonesboro and all intermediate stations at about HALF FARE.

Trains arrive in time to witness the hanging. Purchase tickets from agents, as conductors will charge full rates.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by E. James.

Handsome and Durable Paints.

Ready mixed at 50c., 60c., 75c. to $1.00 per gallon, all ready to brush on, seems to be an inducement to farmers and property owners to take an advantage of. Send for color card, testimonials, prices, etc., free, to ATLAS PAINT CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

See advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

FAULTLESS FAMILY MEDICINE

"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it. It is a safe, good and reliable medicine for any disorder of the system, and if used in time is *a great preventive of sickness.* I often recommend it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.

"Rev. James M. Rollins,
"Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va."

TIME AND DOCTORS' BILLS SAVED *by always keeping Simmons Liver Regulator in the house.*

"I have found Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in *Indigestion, Colic, Disorders, Biliousness,* and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty supper, if, on going to bed, I take about a teaspoonful, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten.

"OVID G. SPARKS,
"Ex-Mayor Macon, Ga."

ONLY GENUINE

Has our Z Stamp on front of Wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Sole Proprietors,
Price, $1.00. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A. H. V.

AYER'S Hair Vigor cures baldness. Hair Vigor restores youthful freshness and color to faded and gray hair. It attains these results by the stimulation of the hair roots and color glands. It rejuvenates the HAIR and cleanses it. It restores to the that, either by reason of age or diseases of the scalp, has become dry, harsh and brittle, a pliancy and glossy silken softness of extreme beauty. There is no dye in Ayer's Hair VIGOR and the good it does is by the it imparts to the follicles, and the cleanliness and healthfulness of the condition to which it maintains the scalp.

AYER'S Hair Vigor renews the hair. Hair Vigor is the best cure known for Brashy Hair, Scald Head, Itching Humors, Tetter Sores, Torpid Follicles, and all other diseases of the scalp that cause the falling of the HAIR and its fading. Nothing cleanses of the nuisance of dandruff so perfectly, and so effectually prevents its return, as AYER'S Hair Vigor. In addition to the curative and restorative virtues peculiar to Ayer's Hair VIGOR it is a toilet luxury. The Hair is by far the cleanliest hair-dressing made. It causes the hair to grow thick and long, and keeps it always soft and glossy.

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Contains no deleterious ingredients. Its use prevents all scalp disease, secures against the hair growing thin or gray, and surely cures all baldness th is not organic.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

The Pennsylvania Force-Feed — Fertilizer GRAIN Drill.

Warranted the most perfect Force-Feed Fertilizer Drill in existence. Send for circular.

A. B. FARQUHAR, York, Pa.

THIS PAPER MAY BE FOUND ON FILE AT GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 SPRUCE STREET), WHERE ADVERTISING CONTRACTS may be made for it in NEW YORK.

OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

THE BEST TONIC

Strengthens the Muscles, Straightens the Nerves. Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

Dr. J. L. MYERS, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best *bona fide* medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it specially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely in my own family."

Mrs. W. F. Brown, 57 Main St., Covington, Ky., says: "I was completely broken down in health and troubled with pains in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

Actual Business College,

101 FIFTH AVENUE, PITTSBURG, PA.

The only college in the whole world where young men can learn bookkeeping by actual practice—the only possible way to learn it, the bookkeeping being made entirely from the business transacted by the students themselves, the easy, rapid writing by our new system. Write for College Journal; sent free.

T. M. WILLIAMS, president and professor of plain and ornamental penmanship. J. M. PHILLIPS, professor of the theory and practice of accounts. Authors, Teachers and Proprietors.

9-24 1886, 3 m.

Duff's COLLEGE, Pittsburg, Pa.

The oldest and best appointed Institution for obtaining a Business Education. For Circulars address P. DUFF & SONS.

9 24 1886, 2 m.

ADVERTISERS by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce St., New York can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of ADVERTISING in American Newspapers. 100-Page Pamphlet, 10c.

Blairsville, Pa., Ladies' Seminary.

Beautiful grounds, commodious building heated by steam, healthful location, thorough instruction. Eight resident teachers. Furnished room, board, light, and tuition in regular course

$200 PER YEAR.

Special advantages in Art and Music. Thirty-fifth year begins Sept. 15th, 1886. For Catalogue, apply to REV. T. H. EWING, D. D., Principal.

July 23, 1886.

French's Hotel.

CITY HALL SQUARE, NEW YORK,
Opposite City Hall and the Post Office.

This Hotel is open all the year, complete in its appointments and furniture as ANY HOUSE in New York City and is conducted on the

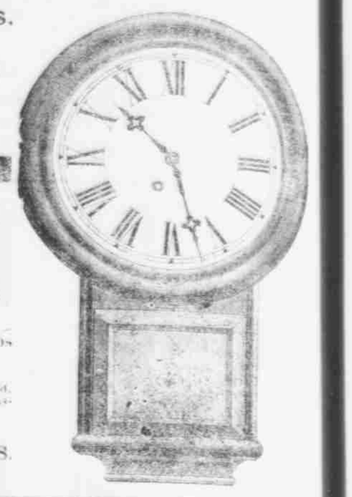
EUROPEAN PLAN.

Rooms only one dollar per day. Half minute's walk from Broadway Stages and Elevated R. R.—All three of these lines pass the door. Most convenient Hotel in New York for Merchants to stop at. Dining Rooms, Cafes and lunch counter replete with all the luxuries at moderate prices.

July 2, 1886-1yr.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for advertising in 974 good newspapers sent free. Address Geo. P. ROWELL & Co., 10 Spruce St., N. Y.

CARL RIVINIUS
—PRACTICAL—
WATCHMAKER & JEWELER,
—AND DEALER IN—
Watches, Clocks,
—JEWELRY,—
Silverware, Musical Instruments
—AND—
Optical Goods.
Sole Agent
—FOR THE—
Celebrated Rockford WATCHES.



Columbia and Fredonia Watches.
In Key and Stem Winders.

LARGE SELECTION OF ALL KINDS of JEWELRY always on hand.

My line of Jewelry is unsurpassed. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

CARL RIVINIUS.
Ebensburg, Nov. 11, 1885 -tf.

P. WAGNER, JR.
Successor to ALBERT & CO.
401 WOOD STREET, CORNER FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS
THE BEST GRADES OF SOLID LEATHER GOODS.
INQUIRIES BY MAIL PROMPTLY ANSWERED

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY. Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages of this Invaluable Remedy sent free to Men who need it. It is a large prescription of Medical Common Sense, and has restored hundreds to health by one of PROF. HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES. THE PASTILLE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY. TRADE MARK. VIGOROUS HEALTH

A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Impotency, Loss of Manhood, Mental Anxiety, Lassitude, Lack of Confidence, Defective Memory, Blushing, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Unfitness for Study or Business, Sexual Excesses, Impure Blood, Premature Old Age, Nervousness, Lost Power, Sleeplessness, Bad Dreams, Nervous Trembling, Seminal Emissions, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, Nocturnal Emissions, Lost Manhood, and all diseases of the Sexual Organs, whether arising from the excesses of Mature Years, the indiscretions of Youth, or the effects of Climate, Heredity, Constitutional Taint, Mercury, Etc. Avoid the Poisonous Nostrums of Quacks and Free Pills. Use only Harris' Seminal Pastilles. Prepared from the Prescription of Prof. Harris, Late Physician to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Philadelphia. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases. Perfect Success. Permanent cures where all others have failed. Restores lost vitality, arrests premature decay, and brings back the fire of youth to the eye, the elasticity to the step, and the blush of health to the cheek. Makes the weak strong, the nervous calm, the despondent cheerful, and rapidly gives the happy feeling of perfect health and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the errors of youth or excesses of mature years, the Seminal Pastilles are a Godsend. They build up the whole system, make new blood, restore the fire of youth to the eye, and bring back the pink glow of health to the cheek. Avoid all Free Pills and Nostrums. Use only Harris' Seminal Pastilles. Price, $1.00 per box, or six boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Address all orders to the Agent Nos. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases. Perfect Success. Permanent cures where all others have failed. Restores lost vitality, arrests premature decay, and brings back the fire of youth to the eye, the elasticity to the step, and the blush of health to the cheek. Makes the weak strong, the nervous calm, the despondent cheerful, and rapidly gives the happy feeling of perfect health and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the errors of youth or excesses of mature years, the Seminal Pastilles are a Godsend. They build up the whole system, make new blood, restore the fire of youth to the eye, and bring back the pink glow of health to the cheek. Avoid all Free Pills and Nostrums. Use only Harris' Seminal Pastilles. Price, $1.00 per box, or six boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Address all orders to the Agent Nos. 8 and 10 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Beware of Imitations. Don't be humbugged by Quacks and Free Pills. Use only Harris' Seminal Pastilles. Prepared from the Prescription of Prof. Harris, Late Physician to the Eye and Ear Infirmary, Philadelphia. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases. Perfect Success. Permanent cures where all others have failed. Restores lost vitality, arrests premature decay, and brings back the fire of youth to the eye, the elasticity to the step, and the blush of health to the cheek. Makes the weak strong, the nervous calm, the despondent cheerful, and rapidly gives the happy feeling of perfect health and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the errors of youth or excesses of mature years, the Seminal Pastilles are a Godsend. They build up the whole system, make new blood, restore the fire of youth to the eye, and bring back the pink glow of health to the cheek. Avoid all Free Pills and Nostrums. Use only Harris' Seminal Pastilles. Price, $1.00 per box, or six boxes for $5.00. Sent by mail, securely sealed, on receipt of price. Pamphlet free. Address all orders to the Agent Nos. 8 and 10 Tremont Row, Boston, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Beware of Imitations. Don't be humbugged by Quacks and Free Pills. Use only Harris' Seminal Pastilles.

TREATMENT.—One Month, $1. Two Mos. $1.50. Three, $2.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG CHEMISTS, 306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS can have FREE Trial of our Appliance. Ask for Terms!

STEUBENVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

Opens Sept. 13th. Location healthful; rooms for young ladies new and attractive; table provisions liberal; Faculty ample; work thorough in all the departments. Music a specialty. Terms $250 will pay all the expenses of a resident pupil for the entire year. Send for Catalogue. J. W. WIGHTMAN, D. D., Principal, Steubenville, Ohio.

YOUNG MEN.

Boys and Middle-aged Men & Young Ladies attend Newark, N. J., Business College. Open all year. Students assisted to positions. Reasonable rates. Send for Catalogue. Address as above. Refers to Merchants, Manufacturers, Bankers, etc. Circulars free on application. Henry Coleman, Pres. Ezra White, Sec.

In the $25 PHOSPHATE

Which we claim to be a very special advantage, as it gives the crop an early start and sustains it until fully matured, besides permanently improving the soil.

MODENA, Pa., Jan. 1st, 1886.

Having thoroughly tested BAUGH'S $25 PHOSPHATE, I am satisfied that for $25 or $30 per ton, I am satisfied that for $25 or $30 per ton, I can make as much corn per acre as I can with other and more expensive manures. I used the $25 Phosphate, I will say to any other kind and those of Baugh's $25 Phosphate and see results for themselves. I have seen ground." JOHN FADDIS.

THE ORIGINAL Manufacturers of RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE. Combined capacity of our Works,

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.
FRIDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1886.

Johnstown and Coalport R. R. Schedule.

LEAVE—NORTHWARD.

	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.	Mixed P. M.
	9.10	1.45	4 00
	9.37	2.03	4.50
	9.32	2.08	5.00
	9.42	2.17	5.14
	9.56	2.25	5.32
	9.57	2.32	5.31
	10.00	2.37	5.36
	10.04	2.41	5.41
	10.08	2.45	5.48
	10.17	2.54	5.57
	10.25	3.03	6.08
	10.34	3.12	6.18
	10.43	3.22	6.30
	10.48	3.24	6.33
	10.49	3.24	6.40

LEAVES SOUTHWARD.

	Mail A. M.	Exp. P. M.	Mixed A. M.
	11.00	3.40	5.00
	11.08	3.48	5.08
	11.07	3.48	5.12
	11.14	3.57	5.26
	11.25	4.07	5.40
	11.32	4.15	5.54
	11.40	4.23	6.08
	11.54	4.36	6.24
	11.48	4.30	6.21
	11.40	4.05	6.28
	11.54	4.37	7.02
	12.00	4.45	7.33
	12.08 P. M.	5.02	7.18
	12.14	5.03	7.02
	12.22	5.07	7.07
	12.40	5.25	7.30

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

—Corn huskings.

—Apple butter boilings.

—For sweet potatoes go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Mr. Robert Scanlan has severed his connection with the FREEMAN.

—Mr. William E Dufton bought a fine two-year-old colt, while in attendance at the Indiana county fair last week.

—Masters John and George Dick and John Thompson, are visiting Armagh this week on a chestnutting expedition.

—According to a decision of Judge Pershing, of Schuylkill county the legal height for a fence is four and one half feet.

—For fine, large cabbage go to the Sugar Bowl.

—At the Bedford fair last week a young man named Jack Crisman was accidentally shot, and pretty badly hurt by a ball from an air gun.

—The case of Weakland vs. Cunningham from the Court of Common Pleas of this county, over a piece of land in Carroll township was argued in the Supreme Court at Pittsburgh on Monday.

—In the California woods, south of this place there is a flock of about thirty wild turkeys, and a drove of from twenty to twenty-five wild pigs. The pigs are said to be very wild and savage.

—R. P. Wallace, the murderer of the Logan family of five persons—father, mother and three children—was taken from the jail at Steelville, Missouri, one night last week, by a mob and lynched.

—Postmaster Michael Sweeny, of Cambria borough, was arrested on Saturday last by United States officers, charged with detaining registered letters. Mr. Sweeny gave bail and will have a hearing on Friday next.

—For fine tobacco and cigars go to the Sugar Bowl.

—Two bears crossed the old Wilmore plank road about two miles from town on Monday last. Several men were after them and succeeded in wounding one with a shot in the leg but they both made good their escape.

—Misses Jennie and Cornelia Blair, who had been visiting relatives and friends in Johnstown and Indiana, returned home Tuesday evening. They were accompanied by their sister, Mrs. Thomas McDermitt, and children.

—James H. McDivitt, the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Sunbury district, was educated at St. Francis' College, Loretto, and formerly resided at Altoona. His brother, W. A. McDivitt, is a leading storekeeper in Braddock.

—The world moves, Our grandmothers used brown sugar, we use white; they used common brown soap we use white soap. The best white soap is Dreydoppel's Borax Soap, which can be used for all purposes to which soap is applicable.

—What is more disagreeable to a lady than to know that her hair has not only lost its color, but is full of dandruff? Yet such was the case with mine until I used Parker's Hair Balsam. My hair is now black and perfectly glossy. Mrs. E. Sweeny, Chicago.

—Messrs. Frank and Albert Conrad are visiting their old home at Lilly's, this county. After an absence of nearly eighteen years, which they spent in Kansas where each of them is the owner of a farm. They are sons of James Conrad, deceased, of Lilly's, near which place their mother still lives.

—The Bellefonte glass works were entirely destroyed by fire at 4 o'clock on Sunday morning. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The loss is put at $50,000, with an insurance of $20,000. It is the intention of the proprietors to rebuild at once. The rumor that human remains were found in the ruins has not been verified.

—William Short, an Indiana burglar, was recently sent to the penitentiary, and a few days after his one-legged brother, John, was arrested in Lafayette, and in his wooden leg were found a gold watch, a valuable necklace, three bracelets, five diamond rings and other jewelry, in all, worth $1,500, part of the proceeds of William's skill in his profession.

—A young white girl who created quite an excitement at McAllisterville, Juniata county, not long since, by eloping with a colored man, named Carter, was arrested at Lewistown on Monday morning and taken back to Mifflintown, the county seat, where she was committed to jail to keep her from consorting with her dusky admirer, who is still at large.

—While workmen were digging a cellar under the kitchen of Mrs. Barlow, a widow living in Mahanoy City, they unearthed a jar containing, it is thought, about $30 000 in gold coin. One of the workmen took $2,000 of it, which he was afterward made to disgorge, but who took the remainder is unknown. How the treasure came to be there is a mystery.

—The following beverage is said to be soothing if taken just before going to bed by a person troubled with a cough. It is an old French recipe, and is called "lait de poule." Mix the yolk of one egg thoroughly with a teaspoonful of sugar and add a few drops of orange water. Pour a gill of boiling water by degrees upon the mixture, stirring constantly, and drink very warm.

—John Culpepper, an aged farmer living about four miles from Norfolk, Va., upon retiring Wednesday night of last week, discovered a negro under his bed. He procured a shotgun and fired at the intruder, but missed him. The negro then seized the muzzle of the gun and a struggle ensued, during which Mr. Culpepper was so horribly beaten that he died the following morning.

—John Longwell, of Charleston, Tioga County, was seized with violent vomiting the other day, which did not and until he had expelled a live garter snake eighteen and a half inches long from his stomach. Two years ago Mr. Longwell vomited three smaller snakes. It is supposed that in drinking from a pool three years ago Longwell sucked into his stomach the eggs from which the reptiles grew.

WE beg to inform you that we saw a big line of Merino and Scarlet Underwear for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children, and they are so cheap, too.—GABLE & CO. FOR THE REST.

WE beg to inform you that we saw some pretty Dress Goods at remarkably low prices.—GABLE & CO. for the rest.

1402 ELEVENTH AVE. 1402.

WE beg to inform you that the best value in Blankets we ever came across was at 1402 Eleventh avenue, Altoona—right here in our own town—GABLE & CO. FOR THE REST.

Hon. A. A. Barker, of this place, lost his pocket book at or near Indiana on October 8th. It contained "about $20 in money, a Pennsylvania Railroad pass, a judgment note drawn by Mrs. ——— Byers, of New Washington, Pa., to myself or order, dated on or about September 1st, 1886, for $900, at one day; also a due bill, dated at Ebensburg, October 4th, 1886, on demand for $32 50, signed by Edward Kimball, and other papers.

—The Hydrographic Office at Washington has received during the last month about a dozen letters from the officers of various steam and sailing vessels narrating their experience in the use of oil in the time of storm at sea for the purpose of smoothing the water. There is a singular unanimity in the conclusions of the writers that almost at the instant the oil touched the water it spread far over the surface and reduced the threatening billows to long and heavy but harmless swells.

—Punxsutawney experienced a $15 000 fire on Saturday. The fire originated in the St. Elmo clothing store building at 2 o'clock A. M., and was quickly communicated to the large frame structures adjoining. The wooden buildings burnd like tinder, and the flames spread rapidly, in spite of the most furious efforts of the large and energetic bucket brigade to check them. The fire was not gotten under control until it had licked up thirty five buildings, many of which were the most substantial and attractive in town.

—Henry Weimer, a hermit, living in Turkeyfoot township, Somerset county, was found dead in his bed last Friday afternoon. It was thought he died the preceding night. The remains were interred in Paddytown Cemetery on Saturday. He was about seventy-seven years of age and for the past thirty years had lived as a hermit. He was a very lagenious man, social and jolly at times and an expert shingle maker. He had no animals about him except cats, to which he was greatly attached. Seven cats were on hand at his death.

—Mrs. Emanuel James, of Conemaugh borough, attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself to the balusters of the stair way at her home on Monday last, but was fortunately discovered by members of the family before life was extinct. Mrs. James has been mentally unsound for about a year past and has attempted suicide twice before and has been constantly watched by her friends. After being cut down it was some time before she was resuscitated and was afterwards seized with spasms and her recovery is believed to be doubtful.

—According to the report of the Somerset Grand Jury there are in Somerset county 116 bridges erected by the county. Of these there are eighty eight all wood, thirteen part wood and part iron, and fifteen all iron. There was expended in 1884 about $12.000 for new bridges and bridge repairs; in 1895 about $4.500, and in 1886 it will reach the large sum of $19 000, making a total of over $36,000 in three years, with indications of heavy expenses for 1887. The first iron bridges were erected in 1878, yet only one out of the fifteen has received a second coat of paint since erection.

—According to the *U. S. Official Guide* for 1885, there are 203 postoffices in this Congressional district, divided as follows: Bedford county, 61; Blair, 34; Cambria, 36; Somerset, 72, Bedford county has four money-order offices, namely: Bedford, Everett, Hyndman and Riddiesburg; Blair—Altoona, Bellwood, Hollidaysburg, Roaring sprin, Tyrone, Cambria—Cambria, Carrolltown, Ebensburg, Johnstown, Loretto; Somerset—Elk Lick, Myersdale, Rockwood, Somerset. The International as well as domestic money-order offices in the district are as follows: Bedford, none; Blair, Altoona, Hollidaysburg, Tyrone; Cambria, Ebensburg and Johnstown: Somerset, Somerset.

FOR Burns, Scalds, Bruises and every pain and soreness of the flesh, the grand household remedy is Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil. Be sure you get the genuine.

—While Day Express east, on the Pennsylvania railroad on Monday last was crossing from the north to the south track at Kittanning Point, two of the cars jumped the track, and for a short time bumped over the ties and frightened the passengers. One man from Philadelphia jumped off and fell among the ballast cutting his hands and spraining his ankle, but was not otherwise seriously injured. The train was running slowly and was soon stopped. The wrecking crew from Altoona was sent up to put the cars on the track and after a delay of three hours the train started on its way.

—On Thursday afternoon of last week three little children of James Pearce were left alone at their home in Gallitzin, the father being at work in the mines and the mother being on an errand to a neighbors. In the absence of the parents the little ones, the eldest being scarcely eleven years of age were ironing, and, there being a very large fire in the stove, a glass containing coal oil that was sitting near the stove exploded and the burning oil ignited the clothing of Stella, aged 2 years, burning her beyond recognition before help arrived. The house immediately took fire and in twenty minutes was reduced to cinders, leaving nothing of the contents. The child, who had been taken from the house to a neighbor's, died in a few hours.

—The Bellfonte *Watchman* of last week says: On Friday of last week, the Messrs. Collins Bro's. after negotiating with the trustees of the Wm. A. Thomas estate, made purchase of all that portion of the homestead lying west of Thomas street, and north of Spring Creek, commonly known as Half-moon Hill, and the meadow lying to the right of the road leading to Coleville, in all making 89 or 90 acres, for the sum of $25,000. The Collins, are energetic thorough business men, and our people will do well to aid them in any and every way possible. They have now almost completed the ballasting of the Buffalo Run railroad, on completion of which they will immediately begin the erection of Iron works of the most improved pattern, on these premises.

—Mr. John O'Conner, of Sulphur Springs near Johnstown, was almost instantly killed on the road from Johnstown to his place on Monday evening. He had been to Johnstown where he had got a load of worked lumber which he was taking home, and when going down the hill at Benscreek the lumber pushed forward on the horses which started them to run. When near the foot of the hill Mr. O'Conner succeeded in checking them, but by a sudden start he was thrown from the wagon under the horses, when they began kicking, one of them striking him on the head. Dr. George E. Conrad, who was driving along the road at the time was run into by the runaway team and was thrown from his buggy which was badly wrecked, and the Doctor thrown out but not seriously injured.

—Mr. Joseph Farabaugh, the artist, will be in Loretto until the 27th. Those wishing to get pictures taken should call before that time.

—The following named persons can each get a letter by calling at the Ebensburg postoffice: Miss Emma Seymour and Miss Sadie Williams.

—A party of Loretto young ladies and gentlemen visited this place on Wednesday evening last. They were serenaded by the "Gillfoolie Band."

—Dr. Griffith and wife will take their departure rext week for Ocalla, Florida, to spend the winter. We wish them a safe journey and a pleasant sojourn.

—Plumbers are at work fitting up St Vincent 's Abbey, near Latrobe, for the purpose of heating that mammoth stucture with steam. It is estimated that the total cost of the work will approximate $20,000.

—The blacksmith shop of A. Walters, at Houtzdale, caught fire at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning. It was entirely destroyed, as were a wagon shop on one side and a large double dwelling, owned by Thomas R. Jenkins, on the other. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

—The bridge over the Clearfield creek at the present terminus of the C. C. & N. Y. S. R. R. R. was built under the supervision of Civil Engineer Kauffman in exactly thirty-six hours, and the first train ran over it on last Monday. The road is in excellent running order, and, for a new road, remarkably smooth.

—Although the subject was not discussed at the Teachers' Institute, it was generally admitted by a majority of the teachers, that, after a careful analysis of some of the questions before them for discussion they had come to the conclusion that John Owens' store on High street was the place to buy dry goods, dress goods, boots and shoes, groceries and provisions. Correct.

—While the Rev. Father Miskewitz, who presides over the little Polish church, in Pittsburgh, stood before the altar on last Sunday forenoon, a bullet crashed through the window on the south side of the church, flattening itself against the opposite wall. For a minute confusion reigned in the church. Women screamed, choir boys shouted, and the men either pressed forward to see if Father Miskewitz was injured or rushed out of the building to see whence the bullet came. The priest showed great coolness, notwithstanding the fact that the missile must have passed within six inches of his body. No trace of the man who fired the shot could be found.

—Just before going to press we learn that an unfortunate and fatal accident befel Mr. Michael Driscoll, an aged and well known citizen of Allegheny township, on Wednesday. Mr. Driscoll was engaged in hauling in corn fodder and was on the load, when he slipped off, falling on his head and shoulders and breaking his neck, causing his death almost instantly. Mr. Driscoll was about seventy-five years of age, an honest, upright citizen and was highly esteemed by all acquainted with him. He leaves an aged widow to survive him, one daughter, Mrs. A. Bradley and three sons, James, Michael and Hugh, who are all married and reside in Allegheny township.

Church Dedication.

On Sunday last St. Patrick's church at Gallitzin was dedicated. A special train from Altoona and one from Johnstown brought large delegations from those places as well as from intermediate points along the line of the railroad, and a great number of people from the surrounding towns and country, from Ebensburg, Carrolltown, Loretto, St. Augustine and the Summit were conveyed there by vehicles of every description and Gallitzin was crowded with strangers.

The ceremonies commenced at half past ten by Bishop Phelan and a number of priests who marched around the outside of the church and then inside blessing the building and dedicating it to the service of God.

After the dedicatory ceremonies were over a Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Bishop Phelan and Rev. Father Bush, of Loretto as assistant pri est, the others officiating were: Deacon of Honor, Father Otto, O. S. B., of Carrolltown, and Father Ryan, of St. Augustine; Deacon of the Mass, Father Davin, of Summit; Sub Deacon, Father McKeever, of Blairsville; First Master of Ceremonies, Father Maximillian, O. S. B., of Carrolltown; Second Master of Ceremonies, Father Smith, of Altoona.

At the gospel an eloquent and instructive sermon was delivered by Rev. Francis McCarthy, S. J. The reverend gentlemen paid a high compliment to the people of the congregation and to the beloved pastor for their good work. The church is a fine specimen of Gothic architecture, being built of brick with stone trimmings from the quarries at Gallitzin, and is one hundred and thirty feet in length by sixty-five in width, and has a seating capacity of about 1000. The cost of the building is about $40,000, which is nearly all paid. It is the intention of the pastor to have the building heated by steam and lighted by gas.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Paris, Tex., by the remarkable recovery of Mr. J. E Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; everybody said he was lying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King,s New Discovery was sent him, Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr King's New Life Pills; by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two bottles of the Discovery, he was well and had gained in flesh thirtysix pounds. Trial Bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at E. James'.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by E. James.

Ladies Wanted.

A lady agent is wanted in every city and village; also ladies to travel and solicit orders for Madame Wood's Corsets and Corded Corset Waists, Tampico Forms, Hose Supporters, Steel Protectors, Ladies' Fans, etc. Agents are making from Twenty to Fifty Dollars a week.

Send for circulars and price-list to B. Woon, 64 South Salina street, Syracuse N. Y.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

The following marriage licenses were issued by the Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the week ending Wednesday, October 13, 1886:

Price Davis, Johnstown and Jennie A. Owens, Qaumbria township.

George Bruce and Flora Sanker, Allegheny township.

John Myer, Summerhill township and Maggie Schrift, New Germany.

Nagy Laszlo, Cambria borough and Guyas Borbarg, Johnstown.

William Woodward, Pittsburg, Pa. Matilda L. Hammers, Portage.

John Schrift, Croyle townstip and Maggie Wirfel, Summerhill township.

George W. Bracken and Mary E. Everhart, Johnstown.

William H. Marsh, Blacklick township and Laura Stevens, Pine Flat, Indiana county.

James Coyle and Catharine Gallager, East Taylor township.

Joseph Rohaitz, Morrellville and Mary Sander, Millville borobgh.

Joseph H. Schnatzle, Allegheny township and Clara Jane Topper, Loretto.

Joseph H. Burkhardt, Lower Yoder township and Mary A. Denk, Johnstown.

William Carle, Clearfield township and Jenetta McFeely, Chest Springs.

Frank H Lang, Altoona, Pa. and Sophia Pfister, Cresson.

John D. Rose and Effa Jane Ross, Johnstown.

Edward J. Sybert and Eliza Dawson, Gallitzin township.

James Wilson Leech and Agnes Augusta Davis, Ebensburg.

George B. Rodgers and Amelia M. Evans, Ebensburg.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The Opening Sessions--Report of Proceedings.

The Teachers' Institute of Cambria county opened in Ebensburg at 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The following officers were appointed by the County Superintendent by direction of the Institute: Vice Presidents, S. P. Fink, William P. Reese, J. W. Leech; Secretaries, Misses Mary McMullen, Effie Myers, Annie McGlade; Enrollment Committee, W. E. Miltonberger, Joseph M. Noel, A. J. Sanker: Treasurer, L. S. Reed. After a short address by the County Superintendent, Rev. Mr. Hill offered prayer. Prof. J. S. Brown then led the Institute in singing and instructed in music. He was followed by Prof. Irish, who discussed orthography. The evening exercises composed the programme as already announced. Judge Johnson delivered an address of welcome, reviewing the work of our schools since their organization in 1834. Mr. Johnson was the first County Superintendent of Cambria county. Mr. Itell followed in reply.

Mrs. E. B, Beighel, of Pittsburgh, recited "Bingen on the Rhine," and "Creeds of the Bell." Miss Leonard gave an interesting talk on "Books and Literature." Judge Johnson was presented with an elegant copy of "The History of Education in Pennsylvania," written by ex-State Sup't. Wickersham. The teacher's reunion exercises followed, and continued until 11 o clock. Several recitations were given by the teachers, with vocal and instrumental music. Mrs. Beighel also gave several amusing selections.

Tuesday morning session opened with singing by the Institute. Prof. Irish continued his work in orthography. Miss Leonard continued her interesting talks on history. Mr. Fend, of Woodvale, read a paper on the "Comparative work of Teachers." Prof. Brown instructed in vocal music and led the institute in singing several songs.

Afternoon session met at 1:30. Prof. Brown led the Institute in singing. Miss Kate D Jenkins read a paper on "Faults." A discussion on the paper followed in which a number of teachers participated. Mr. Reese read a paper on "Literary Culture." Mrs. Beighel recited "Asleep at the Switch." After some announcements by the chairman the Institute adjourned. About 180 teachers are enrolled. The weather is delightful and the exercises have been unusually interesting. The full proceedings of the Institute will be published in pamphet form and mailed to the teachers and directors of the county.

The Verdict Unanimous

W. D. Suit, Druggist, Bippus, Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters a the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given instant relief in every case. One man took six bottles, and was cured of Rheumatism of 10 years' standing." Abraham H are druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever handled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that, Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at E. James' Drug Store.

Piles—Blind, Bleeding and Itching

Positively cured by Darbys Prophylactic Fluid. Bathe with a little of the Fluid added to the water. A single application will allay the itching, soothe all inflamation, deodorize all offensiveness and staunch the bleeding. Tetter and Scald Head are quickly cured by Darbys Prophylactic Fluid.

Hay Fever.

I have been a periodical sufferer from hay fever (a most annoying and loathsome affliction.) since the summer of 1879, and until I used Ely,s Cream Balm, was never able to find any relief until cold weather. I can truthfully say that Cream Balm cured me. I regard it as of great value, and would not be without it during the hay fever season.—L. M. Georgia, Binghamton, N. Y.

Married.

RODGERS—EVANS.—Married, at the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. George B. Hill, of Ebensburg, Mr. George B. Rodgers and Miss Amelia M. Evans, both of Ebensburg.

LEECH—DAVIS.—Married, at their future residence in Ebensburg, on Wednesday, by Rev. Robert McCaslin, October 13 1886, Mr. J. W. Leech and MissAgnes Agusta Davis, both of Ebensburg.

We congratulate the Professor and his fair young bride on their advent into matrimonial state, and hope that in the future their cares may be few and that they may live long to enjoy the pleasures of domestic bliss.

Died.

FRESH.—Died at his home in Barr township on Sunday, October 10, 1886, Mr. George Fresh, aged about 75 years.

ADAMS.—Died at her home in Clearfield township on Saturday, October 9th, 1886, Mrs. Rachael Adams, relict of Thomas Adams, deceased, aged 86 years and 10 days.

The deceased was a daughter of Captain Richard McGuire, one of the early settlers of Cambria county, who during the war of 1812 raised a company of volunteers from the neighborhood of Loretto. Her remains were interred in the cemetery at St. Augustine on Tuesday last beside those of her husband who preceded her to the tomb about fifteen years ago.

GENERAL ELECTION PROCLAMATION!

God Save the Commonwealth!

WHEREAS, by an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to regulate the General Elections within the Commonwealth," it is enjoined upon me to give public notice of said election, and to enumerate in said notice what officers are to be elected, I, Jos. A. GRAY, High Sheriff of the County of Cambria, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said County of Cambria on the

2d Day of November, A. D. 1886.

(the same being the Tuesday next following the first Monday of said month,) at which time State and County officers will be elected as follows:

ONE PERSON for Governor.
ONE PERSON for Lieutenant-Governor.
ONE PERSON for Secretary Internal Affairs.
ONE PERSON for Auditor General.
ONE PERSON for Congressman-at-Large.
ONE PERSON in conjunction with the counties of Blair, Bedford and Somerset for Congress.
TWO PERSONS for Members of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.
ONE PERSON for Prothonotary for the county of Cambria.
ONE PERSON for Register and Recorder for the county of Cambria.
ONE PERSON for District Attorney for the county of Cambria.
ONE PERSON for Poor House Director for the county of Cambria.

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid elections in the several wards, boroughs, districts and townships within said county, are as follows, to wit:

The electors of the district composed of the township of Allegheny to meet at Bradly's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Adams to meet at the house of Daniel Dunmire, in Adamsburg.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Barr to meet at school house No. 11, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Blacklick to meet at the house of Adam Makin, deceased, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Cambria to meet at the Armory Hall building on Centre street, Ebensburg boro.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown to meet at the school house in said borough, in said ward. Second ward in the borough look up in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Carroll to meet at the school house in Carrolltown borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Carrolltown to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Chest to meet at school house No. 9, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Chest Springs to meet at the house of Jacob Wagner, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Clearfield to meet at school house No. 2, adjoining the village of St. Augustine, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Conemaugh to meet at the school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh to meet at the school house at Singer's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Conemaugh to meet as follows: First ward, at the house of Peter Maltzie, in said First ward; second ward, at the house of John Swarzman, in said Second ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Coopersdale to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Croyle to meet at the school house in the village of Somerhill, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Dean to meet at Richlands' school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of East Conemaugh to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Ebensburg to meet as follows: East ward, at the office of Richard Jones, jr., in said ward; West ward, at Council Room, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Elder to meet at the school house in the village of St Boniface in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Franklin to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Gallitzin to meet at school house No. 2, known as Mountain School house.

The electors of the districtes imposed of the borough of Gallitzin to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Grubtown to meet at the public school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Jackson to meet at the house of Henry Rager, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Johnstown to meet as follows: First ward, at the office formerly occupied by Thomas & Walters, public square; Second ward, at the office of J. S. Strayer, Esq., on Market street, in said ward; Third ward at Mansion House, corner Broad & Franklin street, in said ward; Fourth ward at Second house in said ward; Fifth ward, at the house of August Wiegand, in said ward; Sixth ward, at the Johnstown pottery, in said ward. Seventh ward at the office of Samuel W. Miller, in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Lilly's to meet at the school house, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Loretto to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Munster to meet at the warehouse of Augustine Durbin, deceased, in the village of Munster in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Millville to meet as follows: First ward, at the lock-up; Second ward, at the hose carriage house in said ward.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Prospect to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Portage, to meet at the school house near the village of Portage.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Reade to meet in the tin shop of Abraham Cormolins, in the village of Glasgow in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Richland to meet at the house of Joseph Geis, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Stonycreek to meet at Jacoby's school house, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Summerhill to meet at Summerhill school house, in the borough of Wilmore.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Summit to meet at the school house in said borough, near the eastern limits of the same and fronting on Portage railroad.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Susquehanna to meet at the house of Michael Platt, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Taylor to meet at the school house near Jonas Blouch's, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of East Taylor to meet at Amos' school house in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Twomilehill to meet at the school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Woodvale to meet at the new school house in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the borough of Wilmore to meet at council chamber, in said borough.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Washington to meet at the school house at the foot of Plane 4, in the borough of Gallitzin.

The electors of the district composed of the township of White to meet at the small store house of John G. Gates, in said township.

The electors of the district composed of the township of Yoder to meet as follows: First division at school house No. 3, in said township; Second division, at said Beam's school house, in township.

SPECIAL ATTENTION.

SEC. 1. Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First—He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second—He shall have resided in the State one year (or if having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the State, he shall have removed therefrom and returned within six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third—He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth—If twenty-one years of age, or upward, he shall have paid within two years a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election.

SEC. 2. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot. Every ballot voted shall be numbered in the order in which it shall be received, and the number recorded by the election officers on the list of voters, opposite the name of the elector who presents the ballot. Any elector may write his name upon his ticket, or cause his name to be written thereon, and attested by a citizen of the district. The election officers shall be sworn or affirmed not to disclose how any elector shall have voted, unless required to do so as a witness in a judicial proceeding.

SEC. 3. Electors shall in all cases except treason, felony and breach or surety of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance on the elections, and in going to and returning therefrom.

SEC. 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in active military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by authority from the Commonwealth such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are or shall be prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual places of election.

SEC. 7. All laws regulating the holding of elections by the citizens for the registration of electors shall be uniform throughout the State, but no elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered.

SEC. 8. Any person who shall give or promise or offer to give to any elector any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote at any election, or for withholding the same, or who shall give or promise to give such consideration to any other person or party for such elector's vote or for the withholding thereof, and any elector who shall receive or agree to receive for himself or another, any money, reward or other valuable consideration for his vote shall at any election, or for withholding the same, thereby forfeit the right to vote at such election; and an elector whose right to vote shall be challenged for such cause before the election officers, shall be required to swear or affirm that the matter of the challenge is untrue before his vote shall be received.

SEC. 9. Any person who shall while a candidate for office be guilty of bribery, fraud or wilful violation of any election law shall be for ever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this Commonwealth; and any person convicted of wilful violation of the election laws shall, in addition to any penalties provided by law, be deprived of the right of suffrage absolutely for a term of four years.

SEC. 12. For the purpose of voting no person shall be deemed to have gained a residence by reason of his presence, or lost it by reason of his absence, while employed in the service either civil or military, of this State, or of the United States, or on the high seas, or while a student of any institution of learning, nor while kept in a poor house or other asylum at public expense, nor while confined in public prison.

SEC. 14. District election boards shall consist of a judge and two inspectors, who shall be chosen annually by the citizens. Each elector shall have the right to vote for the judge and one inspector, and each inspector shall appoint the clerk. The first election board of any new district shall be selected, and vacancies in election boards filled as shall be provided by law. Election officers shall be privileged from arrest upon day of election and while engaged in making up and transmitting returns, except upon a warrant of a court of record or judge thereof, for an election fraud, for felony or for wanton breach of the peace. In cities they may claim exemption from jury duty during their terms of service.

SEC. 15. No person shall be allowed to serve as an election officer who shall hold or who shall have held an office or appointment or employment in or under the government of the United States, of this State, or of any city or county, or any municipal board, commission or trust in any city save only justices of the peace, and aldermen, notaries public and persons in the military service of the State; nor shall any election officer be eligible to any civil office to be filled at an election at which he shall serve, save only to such subordinate municipal or local office, below the grade of city or county officer, as shall be designated by law.

And also the following Act of Assembly now in force in this State, viz:

ACT OF JANUARY 30, 1874.

SEC. 4. That all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at seven o'clock, A. M., and close at seven o'clock P. M.

SEC. 5. Whenever there shall be a vacancy in an election board on the morning of the election, said vacancy shall be filled in conformity with existing laws.

The Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to the Election of this Commonwealth," passed July 2, 1839, provides as follows, to wit:

That the Inspectors and Judges shall meet at the respective places appointed for holding the elections in the district to which they respectively belong, before seven o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, November 2nd, and each said Inspector shall appoint one clerk, who shall be a qualified voter of such district.

If any Inspector, who shall have received the second highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend on the day of an election, then the person who shall have received the next highest number of votes for judge the next preceding election shall act as Inspector in his place. And in case the person who shall have received the highest number of votes for Inspector shall not attend, the person elected judge shall appoint an Inspector in his place. And in case the person elected judge shall not attend on the day of election, the Inspector who shall have received the highest number of votes shall appoint a judge in his place, and if any vacancy shall continue to exist in the board for the space of one hour after the time fixed by law for the opening of the election, the qualified voters of the township, ward or district for which such officers shall have been elected shall elect some of their number to fill the vacancy.

MODE OF VOTING.

The attention of all qualified voters is directed to the following Act of Assembly regulating the mode of voting in this Commonwealth:

CHANGE IN MODE OF VOTING.

AN ACT regulating the mode of voting at all the elections in the Commonwealth, approved March 30, 1869:

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the qualified voters of the several counties of this Commonwealth at the general, township, borough or municipal elections hereafter authorized by law to vote the ticke s printed or written, or partly printed or partly written, severally classified as follows: One ticket shall embrace the names of all Judges of Courts to be voted for, and be labeled outside "Judiciary;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all State officers voted for and be labeled outside "State;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all county officers voted for, and be labeled "County;" one ticket shall embrace the names of all township officers voted for, and be labeled "Township;" and each class shall be deposited in a separate ballot box.

Given under my hand, at my office in Ebensburg, this 24th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty six, and the one hundred and eleventh year of America the one hundred and eleventh.

JOSEPH A. GRAY, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Ebensburg, Sept. 24, 1886.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

Sealed proposals will be received at the Commissioners' Office, Ebensburg, Pa., until 1 o'clock, P. M., Nov. 3 1886, for furnishing coal for one year for the Court House and Jail. It must be good No. 1 screened coal and must be weighed by a Ebensburg borough scales and settled for according to the certificate of the weighmaster. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of Commissioners,
D. A. McGOUGH, Clerk.
Commissioners Office, Ebensburg, Pa., Oct. 2, '86

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Valuable Tract of Land

In Jackson Twp.

BY virtue of an order issuing out of the Orphans' Court of Cambria county, the undersigned will expose to public Sale, on the premises, near the Methodist and Dunkard churches on Old Pike, near junction of Johnstown and Ebensburg Road therewith, on

Thursday, October 28, 1886,

AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,

All that certain TRACT or PIECE of LAND containing about 286 ACRES, adjoining lands of William Myers, T. Davis, Elias Mudday, and others, in Jackson township, Cambria county, late the property of E. A. Vickroy, deceased, and known as the Thomas Vickroy tract. Title indisputable. The said tract of land is a short distance from the point where the experimental oil and gas well is now being drilled, and also near the point where a rumed coal vein has been opened, which is supposed to underlie this tract.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-third cash on conf

He Knows Why.

A well-known gentleman called on the widow Cullin. During an interesting conversation—interesting, because the widow had reason for suspecting that the gentleman was about to propose—Mrs. Cullin's little boy entered the room.

"Davy," said the widow, "can't you speak?"

"Can if I want to."

"Speak to Mr. Gray."

"Don't want to right now. Will after awhile."

"You are a fine little man," said the visitor. "How old are you?"

"Five years old."

"Oh, you are not that old," said the widow, with an embarrassed air.

"That's what you said, anyway."

"Davy!"

"Said it some time ago—"

"David!"

"Before he got to coming here."

"Oh, you are such a young pest! Mr. Gray, please excuse me a moment. I must go out and give some instructions for dinner."

When the widow had gone the boy turned to the visitor and said:

"Did you come to see me maw?"

"Well, er—that is, my little man, I came to see both of you."

"How old are you?"

"Oh, not very old."

"Older'n my paw?"

"How long has your father been dead?"

"Ain't dead."

"What?"

"I say he ain't dead. Paw an' maw fit, an' paw went away, an' one day maw told me not to call him paw any more, but I do, all the same. How much money have you got?"

"Not much."

"Yes, you have."

"How do you know?"

"Maw told Mrs. Buck that you had a bushel of money. Are you going to marry my maw?"

"You must not ask such questions," said the visitor, coloring deeply.

"Have you got any sense?"

"Why, of course: What makes you ask?"

"I know."

"Well, tell me."

"You might get mad."

"Oh, no, I won't."

"Sho' 'nuff?"

"Yes."

"Well, maw told old Misses Buck you didn't have no sense, but said she didn't care."

The widow entered. "Well, Davy, have you been a good boy? Why, Mr. Gray, you are not going to leave?"

"Yes, madam. I must go."

"Oh, do wait until after dinner."

"I am not hungry. Good day."

In the evening when the katydids begin to file their saws, the lonely widow wonders why Mr. Gray does not come to her. Gray knows. He is paying court to an old maid.

The Discoverer of Anthracite.

It was in 1790 that Nicholas Allen discovered anthracite coal in Pennsylvania. The stories and traditions that have been handed down about Allen show him to be a kind of Pennsylvania Rip Van Winkle. He had come down from the Lake Champlain lumber region and opened an inn on the summit of the Broad Mountain. For a time he led a vagabond existence, hunting and fishing, while his wife attended the wants of thirsty travellers. In one of his hunting excursions he camped out at the foot of Broad Mountain at a spot where a coal vein cropped out, and upon lighting a fire was astonished at the intense heat which it threw out. He also saw that some of the black stone had become red-hot. He dug some of it and carried it home, when his wife, more practical than himself, pronounced it coal. They saw the coal crop out in abundance, and visions of fortunes that might be realized out of it flashed through their minds simultaneously. So disposing of their effects, they loaded two large wagons with the coal and set out for Philadelphia with the intention of marketing it there and discovering its true value. They drove along the banks of the Schuylkill, sleeping in the open air at night. At Pottstown three of their horses died and the coal was dumped into the river. Wearied and disheartened, the pair returned to the old place at the summit of the mountain, and shortly afterward Allen laid his faithful wife to rest over the coal vein that had proved their ruin, and turned his face toward the west, where, after an uneventful career, he enlisted for the campaign under Harrison and fell at Tippecanoe.

Modern Proverbs.

All the simple proverbs used in our every day life and work are drawn from Shakespeare. A few of them are:

Shakespeare—
The sun shines hot, and if we use delay
Cold, biting winter mars our hoped-for hay.

Modern form—Make hay while the sun shines.

Shakespeare—What fate imposes, that men must needs abide,
It boots not to resist both wind and tide.

Modern form—Wind and tide wait for no man.

Shakespeare—'Tis the more honor, because more dangerous.

Modern form—The place of honor is the post of danger.

Shakespeare—I will arm me, being thus forewarned.

Modern form—Forewarned, forearmed.

Shakespeare—Both of you are birds of self-same feather.

Modern form—Birds of a feather flock together.

Shakespeare—Strike, new, or else the iron cools.

Modern form—Strike while the iron is hot.

Shakespeare—
That would be a ten days' wonder at the least;
That's a day longer than a wonder lasts.

Modern form—A nine days' wonder.

Shakespeare—The common people swarm like summer flies.

Modern form—Swarm like flies.

Shakespeare—And I forgive and quite forget old faults,

Modern form—Forgive and forget.—Rose Etynge in *Graphic*.

CONQUEST OF MEXICO

Prescott's *HISTORY of the CONQUEST of MEXICO.* With a Preliminary View of the Ancient Mexican Civilization, and the Life of the Conqueror, Hernando Cortés. *Illustrated Library Edition*, in two volumes, small octavo. Price, *$2.25. Popular Edition*, two volumes in one, without illustrations, *$1.25. Now ready.*

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Whipple, the noted essayist and critic, says: "A history possessing the unity, variety, and interest of a magnificent poem. It deals with a series of facts and exhibits a gallery of characters, which to have invented would place its creator by the side of Homer; and which to realize and represent in the mode Mr. Prescott has done, required a rare degree of historical imagination."

Beyond ALL PRAISE. "This announcement is all that is needed. The work itself long ago passed beyond all praise. The thousands of people who were unable to secure it at former prices will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity of doing so at a reduced rate."—*Interior*, Chicago, Ill.

"The work itself occupies too high a place among historical writings to need commendation."—*The Mail*, Toronto, Ontario.

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AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

Bring the sheep up at night and give each a meal of oats. If pasturage becomes short allow cut straw and hay.

Early cut hay is best for full flow of milk when fed to cows, and will produce butter not crumbly or colorless.

Sixty tons of almonds were gathered from sixty five acres on the Oakshade farm, in Yolo county, Cal., the present season.

Your orchards need additional fertility in most instances. Money spent in manure or ashes for orchards is well invested.

Secure early, before fall rains or winter snows begin, a bountiful supply of dry straw to be used about and under the stock at night.

Give the young turkeys meat three times a week, and force them in growth as much as possible, in order to secure large size by Thanksgiving.

Cotton-seed oil sells in London at half the price of lard oil. It is the low price of cotton-seed products that keeps the price of all other grease down.

Incubator chicks are increasing in the markets every season, and yet the prices are still very high during the period between Christmas and June.

A mixture of several kinds of grain for feeding stock is always better than one kind alone. Variety in grain is as important as variety in bulky food.

During the dry season a large supply of fine road dirt should be stored away for winter use as an absorbent. It is excellent in the stalls and also in the manure heap.

Whitewash the hen-coops now in order to rid them of lice. Use carbolic acid with the whitewash as a disinfectant and preventative of lice.

Onions must be well ripened, secured without much frost, and stored in a dry and yet cool place; shallow boxes, such as old orange boxes, do well for holding them.

Why do not the owners of worthless orchards destroy them and remove a nuisance? Such old orchards breed destructive insects, which scatter in all directions.

Charles O'Donnell, of Twentieth and Dickinson street, Philadelphia, writes in the *Record* that ducks of his which were hatched on the 29th of April last began to lay on the 2d of September.

The Ohio Experiment Station recommends as an efficient remedy for the cabbage worm a mixture of one ounce of pyrethrum with four ounces of buckwheat flour, applied with a bellows.

The small Yorkshire is an excellent breed of hogs for crossing on common stock. They are white in color, mature very early, and make a large proportion of pork for the amount of food provided for them.

It is very easy to get good farm profits on paper, but that kind of work never brings anything tangible except as it is supplemented by faithful performance, which is the mild euphemism for hard knocks.

The Pennsylvania Poultry Association proposes to have a poultry show in Philadelphia the coming winter, and efforts will be made to make it the largest of the kind ever held in the United States.

Do not feed corn to heavily to breeding stock, or too much fat will be the result, which is detrimental to fecundity. Ground oats and shorts make an excellent grain diet if given once a day with plenty of grass.

Western dairymen agree that it pays to cut the grass crops and feed the same to cows in the stalls instead of allowing them to graze on the grass and trample it, while the saving in manure and fencing is a big thing.

With the use of bulls of the beef-producing breeds steers are now raised that reach nearly 800 pounds when 1 year old, and that shows the value of the breeds, the best results being obtained from the very best grades and also by very liberal feeding.

When milking have a pail of clean water near in which to wash off the cow's teats, that no filth or dried skin may fall into the milk pail. It is not an agreeable thought that such foreign substances have ever mixed with the milk if ever they can be strained out.

It is reported that the European harvest will be ten per cent less than last year. France is below 100,000,000 hectoliters; Italy, 51,000,000, and England shows a ten per cent. reduction in the rate of yield on reduced area.

The colt that has been turned out on the pasture should be given a mess of bruised or ground oats in the morning, with whole oats at night. Keep the colt growing, and he will be much more valuable when matured.

If when young sheep are shedding their teeth they look poor and ailing, separate them awhile from the rest of the flock and pamper them with a little extra food easily eaten. They will soon regain their worted appearance.

If early lambs are desired the rams and ewes should be coupled at this season, and as the difference in the price of an early and late lamb is very great the profits depend upon when the ewes lamb and on the care bestowed.

Parsnips may be left in the ground all winter, to be dug as soon as the ground thaws, but this gives but a short season of use. Dig a part before the ground freezes and store in barrels. They are not injured by shriveling, and by January will be fit for use. The quality improves in the cellar as much as in the ground, and next to the potato it is the most generally approved winter vegetable; plain boiled, mashed, or fried, it is always toothsome and healthful.

It is stated that a very wealthy London amateur yachtsman has had an English naval architect of reputation in this country all summer secretly examining the types and models of the best Yankee craft with a view to building a yacht to contest for the America's cup next season. The new sloop is intended to combine the best points of the American and English models but will be more like the former in the main lines of her hull, with much less draught than the cutter.

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A RECENT BALLOON TRIP.

Valuable Discoveries Claimed.

According to foreign papers, which give a detailed account of it, the balloon trip made a few weeks ago from Cherbourg, France, to Tottenham, near London, England, was not as great a success as the dispatches claimed it to be. M. F. L'Hoste, a professional aeronaut, and M. Joseph Mangot, a young astronomer, left the coast of France in the balloon "Torpilleur," at 11 o'clock at night, passed clear across the English channel and over the Isle of Wight, and arrived in the vicinity of London about 7 the next morning. The journey could have been made quite as quickly by boat or cars. It was the intention of the balloonists to make their descent in a military park in the city, but they were not able to do so. As their coming was anticipated, thousands were on the lookout for them. They were warmly welcomed, and were given a cordial reception by the British Aeronautical society. The occupants of the balloon stated that they met with no accident on the trip, which was pleasurable and highly instructive. They admitted that they derived scarcely any benefit from their steering and propelling apparatus. They claimed, however, to have derived very great advantage from a new system of using ballast. They employed an apparatus called a flatteur, which is suspended from the basket of the balloons, drags in the water, and enables the aerial travelers to take in and let out water ballast whenever they choose to do so.

In all previous attempts to manage balloons, there was no way to make them descend or to keep them near the surface of the earth except to open the valve and allow part of the confined gas to escape. It often happens that this gas is wanted before the trip is completed. So, too, there was no way to make the balloon ascend, except to throw out ballast, which usually consists of bags of sand. By the use of the apparatus employed by these Frenchmen, all the gas, except what escapes through the cloth, is kept to the end of the trip. In making a voyage requiring a day and a night, the tendency of a balloon is to sink after sunset, and to rise after the sun has made its appearance. If the trip is made over water, the apparatus employed by these Frenchmen will keep the balloon as near the surface as is desired all the time. Unfortunately, however, the apparatus cannot be used while passing over land.

These balloonists think they made another valuable discovery. In passing over several vessels they let drop some small torpedoes, which exploded on their decks. They accordingly claim that balloons may be made very useful in war by enabling persons to drop torpedoes, bombs and various explosive instruments on vessels, in fortifications and on buildings in towns. They claim that by dropping a heavy bomb the balloon would be given such an impulse upward that the occupants would be beyond the reach of bullets before the persons below would have time to fire. In case the vessel was demolished by the explosion of a bomb, there would be no one left to discharge firearms.

It is scarcely likely, however, balloons will ever be used for the purpose suggested. Only highly civilized nations could employ balloons in warfare, and among such nations civilization extends to the arts of war as well as to those of peace. The people who would drop torpedoes from an elevation on vessels and unfortified towns would be likely to be classed with those who fire explosive bullets and make use of noxious gases and virulent poisons. They would be given a place among the enemies of the human race, and treated as such.

Balls That Hit in Battle.

The question has often been raised: what proportion of balls exchanged by hostile armies will hit the mark and kill? Difficult as it is to solve it exactly, some approximate result may be arrived at from the number of balls—estimated at 20,000,000—which were fired by the Germans in the war of 1870-71. The French army lost, in dead and wounded, about 140,000 men. According to this, only one ball out of 143 fired hit its man, and, assuming that on an average only one man out of seven hit was actually killed, it would seem that only one rifle ball in 858 proved fatal. If it is further considered that the number of men wounded and killed by the guns of the artillery are included in the above estimate, it may safely be said that not over one rifle ball in 1,000 fired proves to be fatal.

"TICKET, please!"

"Ain't got enny."

"Then your fare, please."

"Nary a red."

"Then what did you get on this train for?"

"To ride, you bet."

"I'll bet you don't."

"Take yer."

"For how much?"

"Even ten."

"Show up!"

"Here you are. Who'll hold the stakes?"

"I will."

"Say, Kernel, it's what I call playing it blanked low down to pull a pop on a gentleman in a square game."

"Only the brave collect the fare."

And the conductor handed $8.40 in change and a check to the passenger who had 'nary a red'.

"THAT'S what I call a good dinner," remarked Bobby, as he leaned back in his chair with an air of repletion.

"Bobby," said his mother, "I'm ashamed of you."

The minister, who was dining with the family, laughed heartily.

"Bobby appreciates the good things of life," he said "like the rest of us."

"Don't you think it was a good dinner?" Bobby asked the minister.

"Yes indeed, I enjoyed it very much."

"Ma said she thought you would, because she didn't suppose you got much at home."

A man should never be ashamed to own he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday.

CONSTIPATION!

There is no medium through which disease so often attacks the system as by Constipation, and there is no other ill flesh is heir to more apt to be neglected, from the fact material inconvenience may not be immediately felt from irregular action of the bowels. When there is not regular action the retention of decayed and effete matter, with its poisonous gases, soon poisons the whole system by being absorbed into it, causing piles, fistula, headache, impure blood and many other serious affections. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS will immediately relieve, and one bottle positively cure or relieve any case of Constipation.

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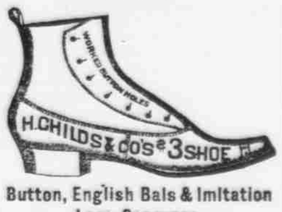

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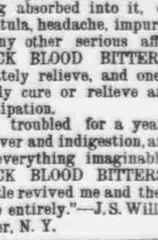

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An Old Scotch Legend.

No persons were less tolerant of necromancy than the Puritans of the seventeenth century, the witch persecutions of Salem forming the darkest page in the history of the colony. Many of these stern professors who burnt old women for the supposed exercising of unlawful arts, claimed various supernatural powers for themselves. But, as expressions which are "choleric words" from the captain become "rank blasphemy" in the mouth of the soldier, so dealings with unseen forces which were highly reprehensible in the case of ignorant old women, became lawful, nay laudable, in the case of the student and enthusiast. There is a legend of a pious old Scotch minister of a country parish in the seventeenth century, who had entered into a league with a familiar spirit and was thought none the worse of for it by his parishioners. Like Solomon, the minister held this power on a condition. Solomon's lay in the retention of his ring, the loss of which, according to the Talmud, once subjected him to terrible misfort